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ABSTRACT

A profile of Canada emerges from this collection of black and white illustrative maps, tables, and graphs. Aspects of the country depicted include: geography, population, resources, international trade, government, and energy. Short texts on multiculturalism, the Canadian economy, the country's history, and U.S.-Canada relations also are included. (DB)

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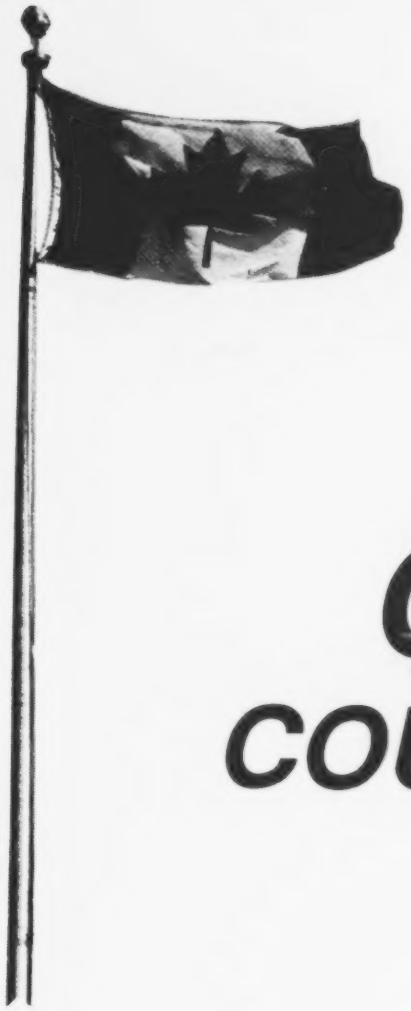

CANADA
COUNTRY NOTES

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WORLD EAGLE, INC.
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O Canada! Our home and native land!
True patriot love in all thy sons command!
With glowing hearts we see thee rise,
The True North strong and free!
From far and wide, O Canada, we stand
on guard for thee.
God keep our land glorious and free!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.

O Canada! Terre de nos dieux,
Ton front est ceint de fleurons glorieux!
Car ton bras sait porter l'épée,
Il sait porter la croix!
Ton histoire est une épopée,
Des plus brillants exploits
Et ta valeur de foi trempée,
Protégera nos foyers et nos droits.
Protégera nos foyers et nos droits.

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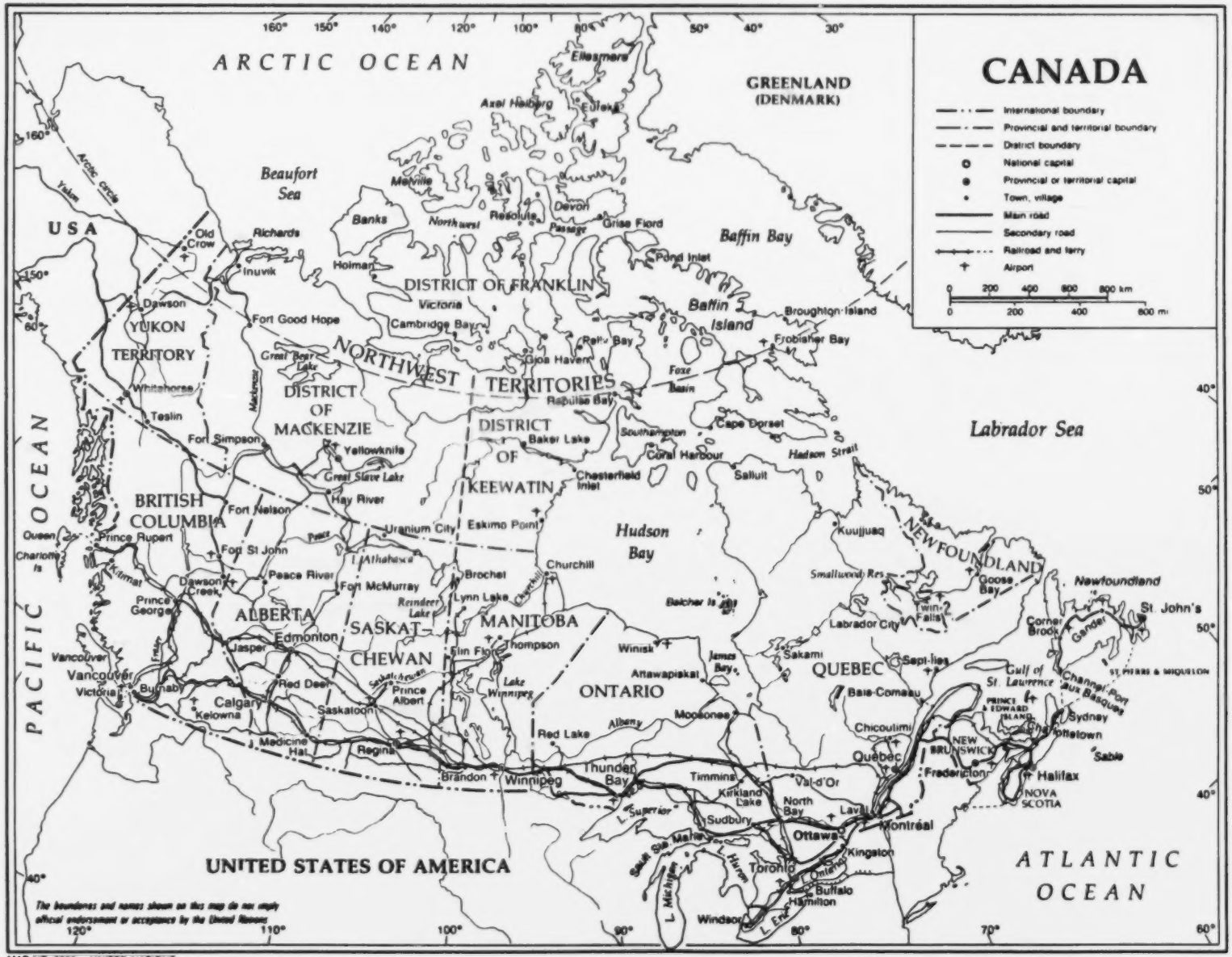

MAP NO 3395 UNITED NATIONS
OCTOBER 1988
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Source: U.S. Department of State
Bulletin, October 1989.

6

CANADA AND EIGHT OTHERS OF SIMILAR POPULATION

-- Population Estimates for Mid-1988 --

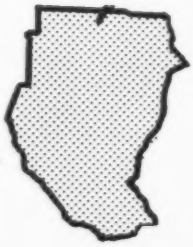
Canada
26,300,000 est'd mid-1989
6 per sq.mi.

Algeria
24,900,000
27 per sq. mi.

Morocco
25,600,000
147 per sq. mi.

No. Korea
22,500,000
471 per sq.mi.

Sudan
24,500,000
25 per sq. mi.



Kenya
24,100,000
105 per sq. mi.

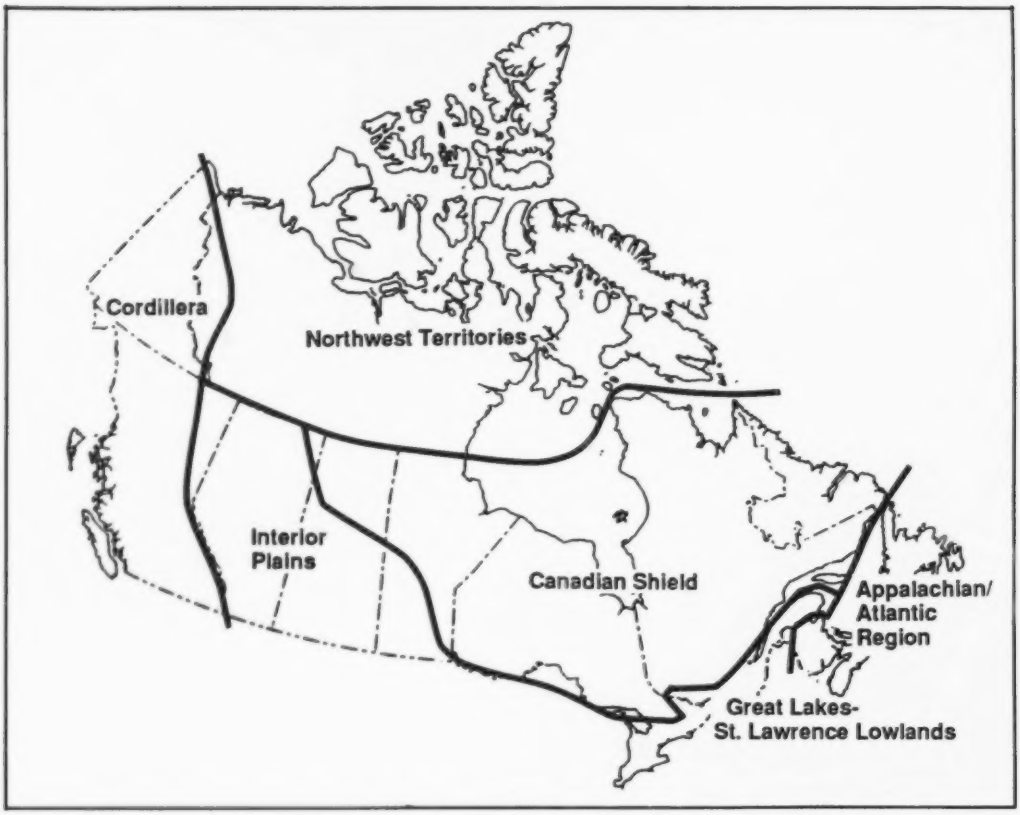
Yugoslavia
23,700,000
240 per sq. mi.

Romania
23,200,000
252 per sq.mi.

Tanzania
26,300,000
67 per sq.mi.

Country outlines from a Robinson Projection map. Population figures from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1989 World Population Data Sheet. Population density figures from The 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS



Canada is more than 9.9 million square kilometers (3.97 million sq. mi.) in area and is the second largest country in the world. Canada shares an 8,892-kilometer (5,335-mi.) border with the United States, unfortified for more than a century. There are five major geographic regions.

- The Appalachian region encompasses the Atlantic Provinces and part of southeastern Quebec and consists of rounded hills and rolling plains.

- The St. Lawrence lowlands consist of fertile, low-lying plains bordering the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River in southern Quebec and Ontario.

- The Canadian Shield is an area of pre-Cambrian rock extending from Labrador to the Arctic islands and covering most of eastern and central Canada. The northern area of the Shield is a moss-covered, treeless plain with permanently frozen subsoil. The Shield is thickly forested in the south.

- The interior plains extend from the U.S. border to the Arctic Ocean. In the south, they are unforested and form the breadbasket of Canada. North of the prairies, the plains are forested and contain large deposits of oil, gas, and potash.

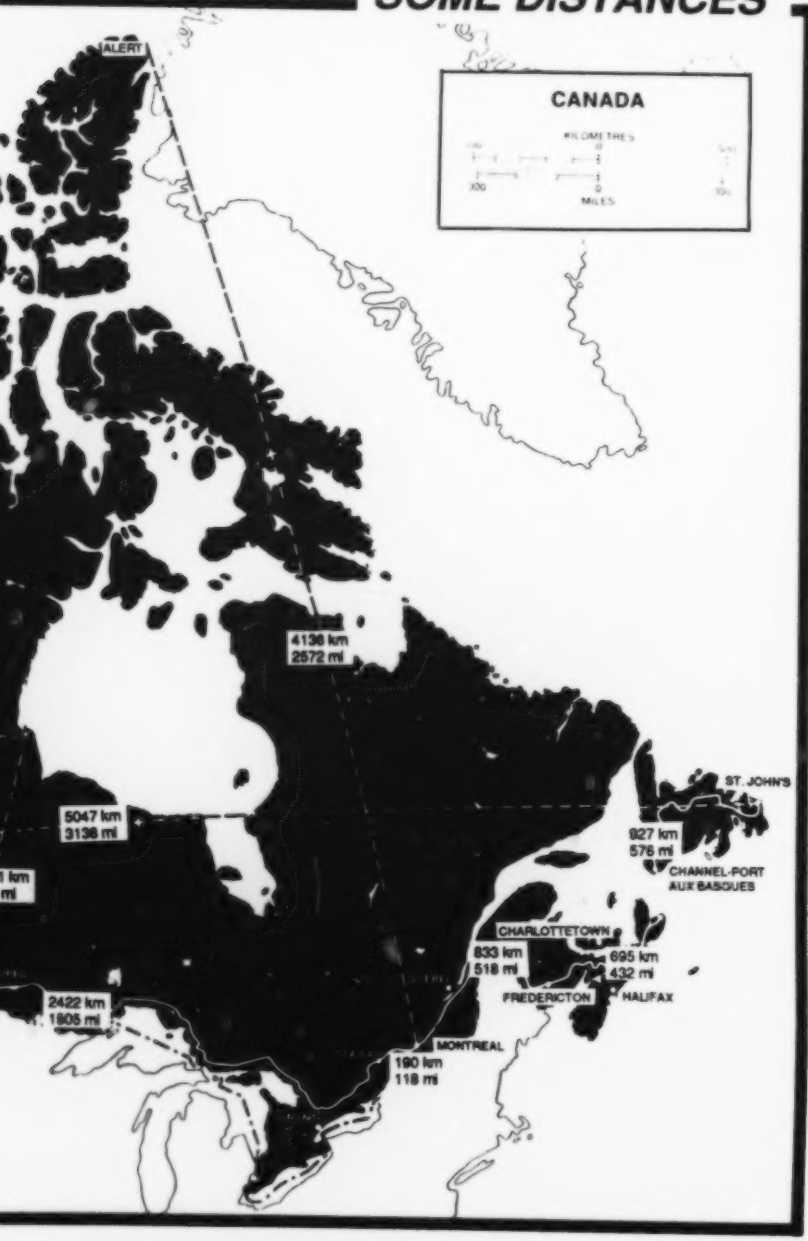
- The Cordilleran region is a strip of mountainous terrain about 800 kilometers (500 mi.) wide that includes most of British Columbia, the Yukon, and part of western Alberta.

The climate varies greatly, from arctic to mild, but Canada may be described generally as having moderate summers and long, cold winters. ❖

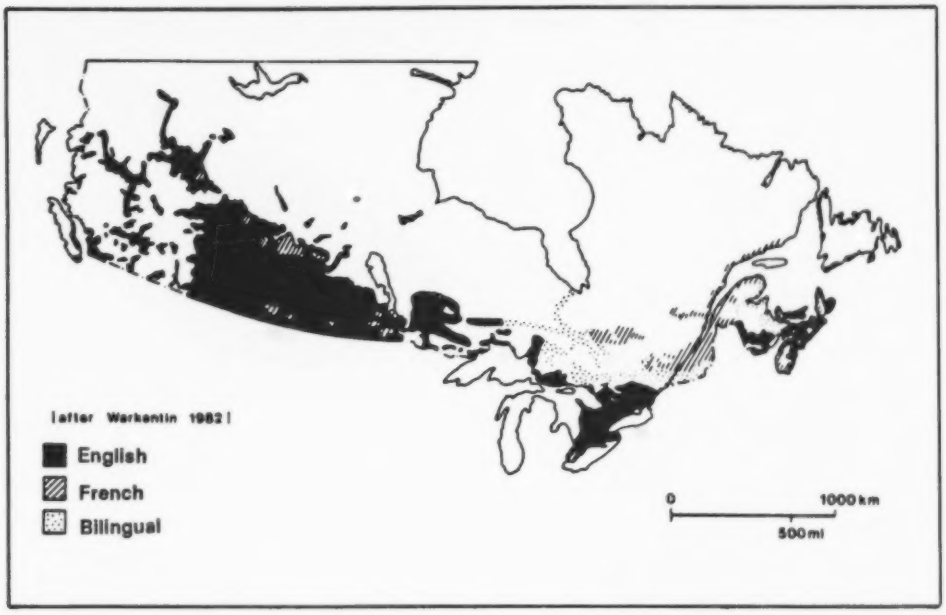
Source: Map from Minister of Supply and Services Canada. Statistics Canada. Canada: A Portrait, 1989. P. 6. Text from U.S. Department of State. Background Notes: Canada, June 1989. P. 3.

Adapted from Statistics Canada. Canada Year Book 1976-77. Special Edition. Front end-paper.

SOME DISTANCES

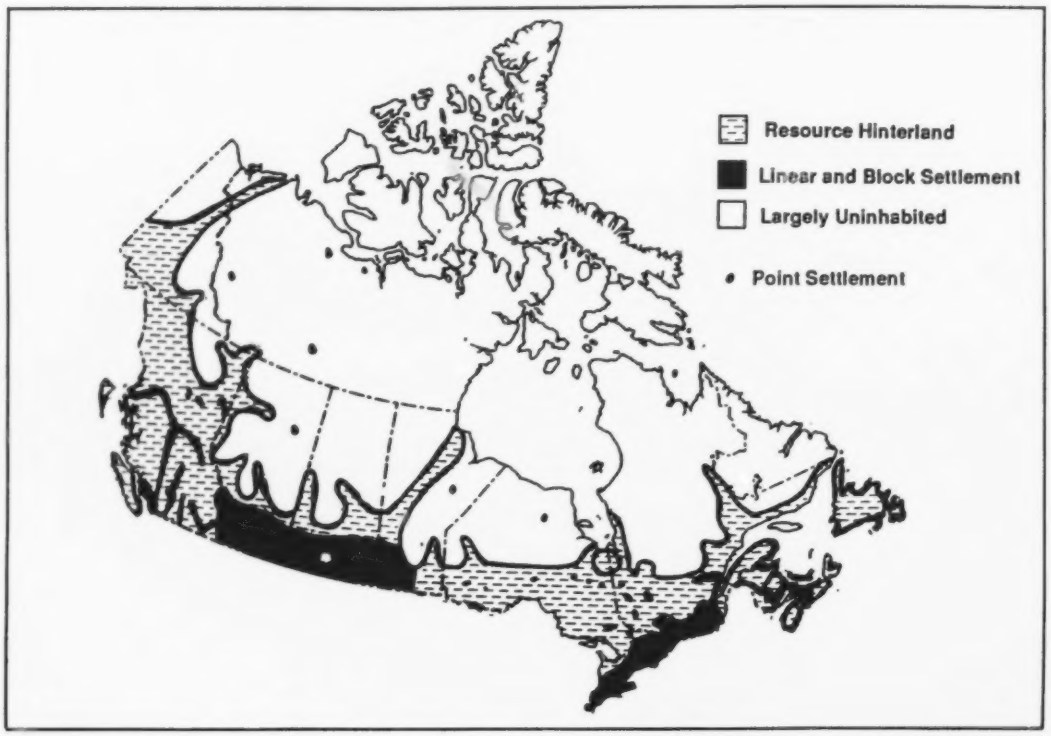


ENGLISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGE AREAS



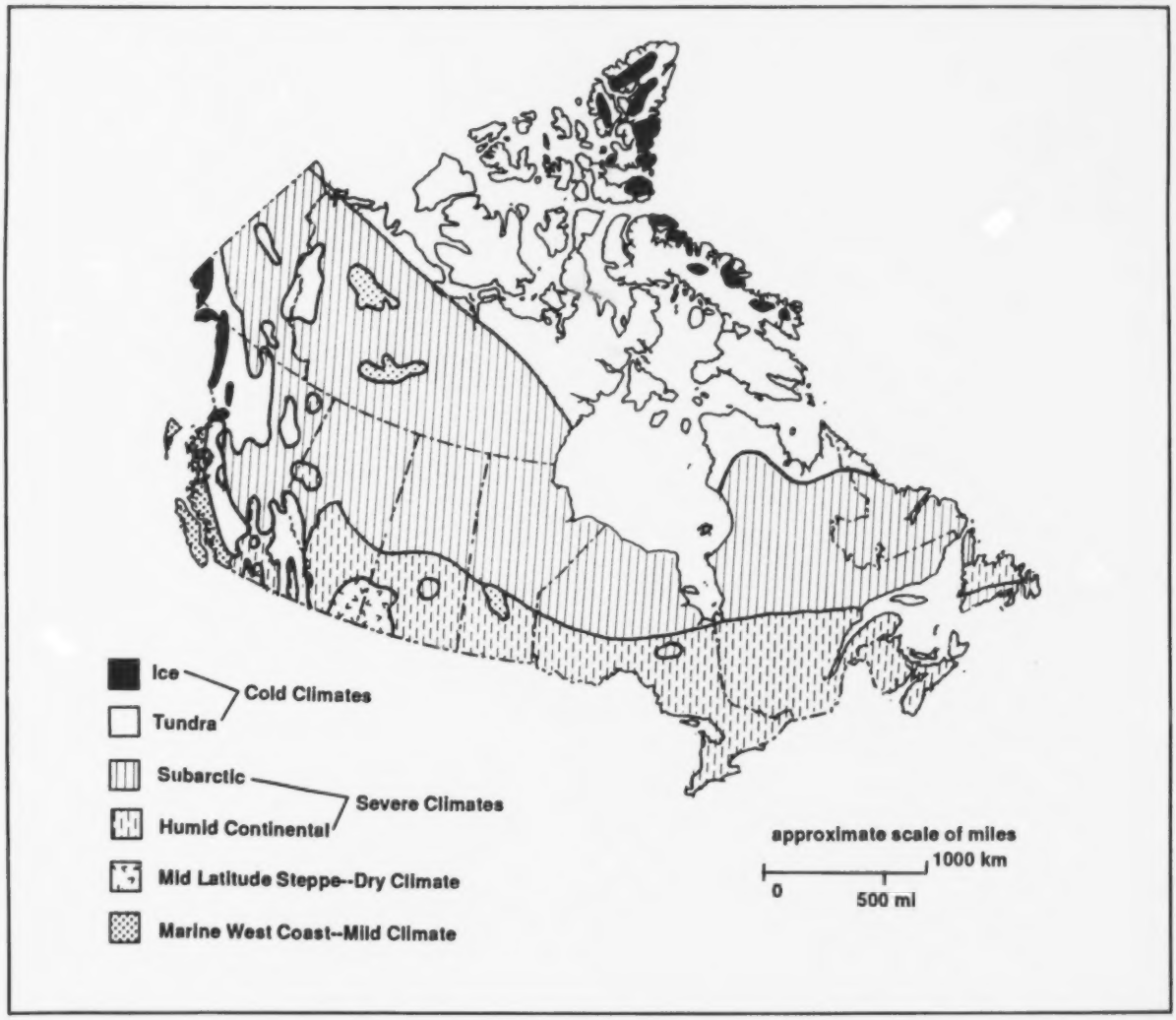
Source: Reprinted with permission from National Council for the Social Studies Bulletin No. 76, Canada in the Classroom, 1985. p. 52.

AREAS OF SETTLEMENT IN CANADA



World Eagle adaptation of map (p. 46) in National Council for the Social Studies Bulletin No. 76, Canada in the Classroom, 1985.

THE CLIMATIC REGIONS OF CANADA



World Eagle adaptation of map (p. 41) in National Council for the Social Studies Bulletin No. 76, Canada in the Classroom, 1985.

THE PEOPLE

Of Canada's 26.1 million people, 80% live within 160 kilometers (100 miles) of the U.S. border, and half of the population lives in the southeastern part of the country near the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. Yet, Canadians and U.S. citizens are not as similar as casual observers frequently assume. The Canadian character and outlook have been forged from a distinctive historical and social background.

Canada's more than 6 million French-speaking citizens are primarily descended of colonists who settled the country three centuries ago. The English-speaking community has been built up mostly by immigration from the United Kingdom. The largest influx from the United States occurred during the American Revolution when thousands of "Empire Loyalists" fled to Canada.

Canadians of neither British nor French origin are generally of German, Ukrainian, Scandinavian, Italian, Dutch, Polish, indigenous Indian, or Eskimo (Inuit) origin.

Cultural Achievements

Canadian culture has been shaped by four major influences: Canada's multicultural heritage; English/French bilingualism; sustained government funding for artistic and literary pursuits; and the abundance and availability of American cultural production. Canadians view their country not as a melting pot but rather as a cultural mosaic. Inuit, Indian nations, Francophones, Anglophones, and immigrant groups have all sought to maintain their unique cultural identities. After the Second World War, the government established the Canada Council to fund the arts, which has become the major patron of all forms of creative endeavor in Canada. Government support, as well as strict regulations mandating a specified amount of Canadian content in the media, has produced an artistic atmosphere that encourages creativity over marketability. This atmosphere pervades all areas of art and culture, from television and films to literature and publishing.

Canada has a colorful literary tradition. Margaret Lawrence, Margaret Atwood, Robertson Davies, and Mordechai Richler rank among the most influential Anglophone authors. Leading Francophone authors include Gabrielle Roy and Jacques Ferron. In visual arts, Canadians are most proud of a school of painters known as "The Group of Seven." This school, whose exclusive subject was Canadian landscape, is credited with a strictly Canadian style of painting, a "pictorial nationalism." With the support of the National Film Board, Canadian filmmakers such as Harry Rasky and Bill Mason are world leaders in producing documentaries. Canada also has a number of world-class dance troupes, orchestras, and repertory theaters. Numerous well-known musicians claim Canada as their home, including Joni Mitchell, Anne Murray, Paul Anka, Gordon Lightfoot, Bryan Adams, and Corey Hart. ❖

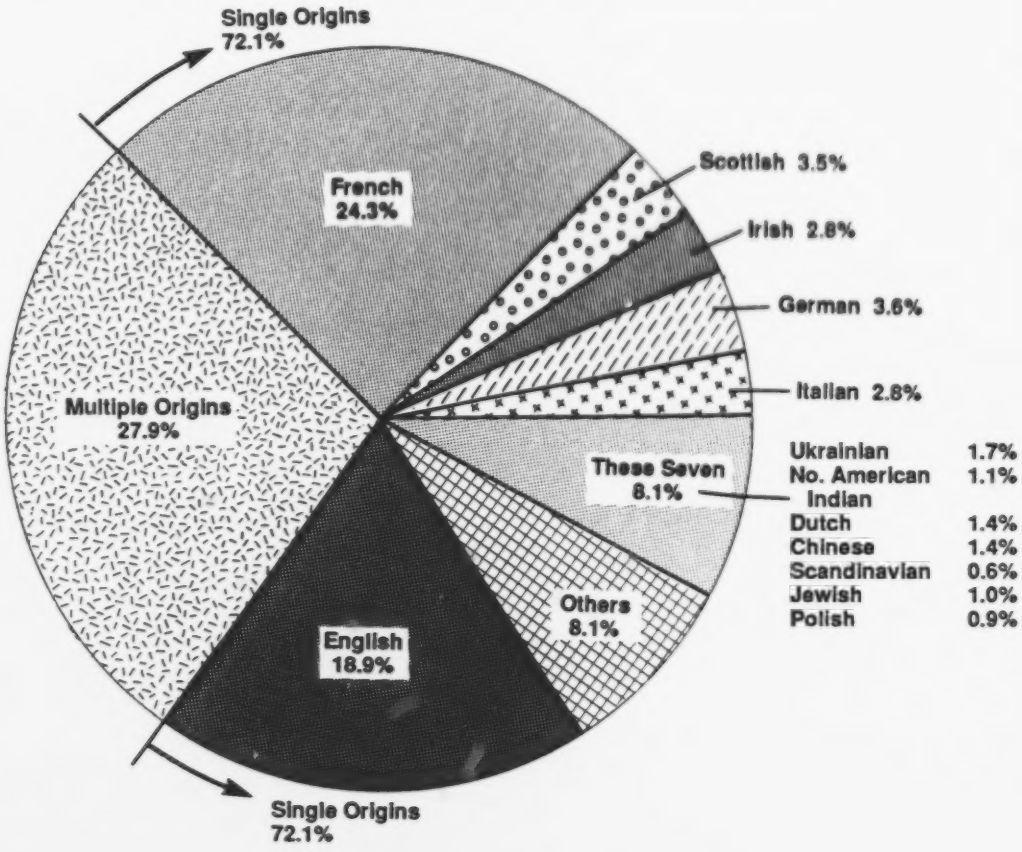
Source: U.S. Department of State. Backgound Notes: Canada, June 1989. Pp. 3 & 4.

POPULATION BY SELECTED ETHNIC ORIGINS

Native Peoples (1986 Census)

a single Inuit origin	27,290
a single Métis origin	59,745
a single North American Indian origin	286,230
both aboriginal and non-aboriginal origins	332,495
multiple response that included only aboriginal origins	5,960
Total	711,720

Canadian Population by Selected Ethnic Origins



1986 Census: Total Population 25,022,005

World Eagle charts. Data from Minister of Supply and Services. Statistics Canada. Canada: A Portrait. c 1989. Pp. 40 and 41.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SAYS ITS NATION IS INCREASINGLY ACCEPTING ITS MULTICULTURALISM

Multiculturalism is an inherent part of the history of Canada. Regardless of where immigrants came from, they forged distinctive cultures in adapting to the geographic, social and economic conditions prevailing in the different regions of the country where they made their new homes. Settlers in Acadia, New Brunswick, for instance, evolved a distinctively different language and culture from those who settled in Quebec or in Manitoba, even though all came from the same country, France.

Cultural diversity has characterized Canada since its earliest history when aboriginal peoples spoke many tongues across the country. The first appreciation of a cultural mosaic, however, appeared only during the 1920s and 1930s. And it was not until the 100th Anniversary of Canada becoming a nation in 1967 that the Canadian Parliament passed an Immigration Act free from discrimination.

This diversity was recognized and enhanced once again with the introduction of the Bill of Rights in 1960, which provided rights and freedoms to *all* Canadians in law.

Following the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, the Official Languages Act of 1969 recognized Canada's bilingualism and proclaimed English and French as the two official languages.

In addition, the Royal Commission recommended "a policy of multiculturalism within a bilingual framework." Thus, in 1971, Canada became officially multicultural. The multicultural policy introduced that year focused on four areas: assistance to cultural groups, help in overcoming barriers to full participation, promotion of cultural interchange in the interest of national unity, and assistance in official language training.

In 1977, the Canadian Human Rights Act was passed by Parliament prohibiting discrimination based on "race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, age, sex, marital status, family status, disability, or conviction for an offence for which a pardon has been granted." This Act represented an important step in the recognition of Canada's diversity and the growing sense of consciousness of human rights, as it provided equal opportunity in all matters within the purview of the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada.

Ethnic Origin 1981:	
British	***40.2%***
French	***26.7%***
German	***4.7%***
Italian	***3.1%***
Ukrainian	***2.2%***
Other	***23.1%***

In 1982, the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms was entrenched in the Constitution making basic rights and freedoms much less susceptible to alteration. The entrenchment allowed for the Charter to take precedence over all legislation. In addition to basic rights covered in the Bill of Rights, the Charter included issues such as mobility rights and minority language rights. It also asserted in Section 27 an interpretative "multicultural" clause that specifies how other sections of the Charter should be applied:

> *This Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians.*

For Canada, part of the consciousness of human rights has been the acceptance of diversity. This is demonstrated in that the confluence of multiculturalism and bilingualism is becoming more and more evident. For example, a Portuguese child in Ottawa would likely learn both French and English, while retaining his or her own language and culture.

Interestingly, individual Canadians accept and encourage the richness of Canada's multicultural existence. Polls conducted over the past 10 years indicate a steady growth in acceptance of this concept.

Indeed, multicultural policies have evolved considerably over the years. And the evolution continues.

In fact, Canada's Minister of State for Multiculturalism, at a June 1987 conference, proposed legislation that would change current multicultural policies into laws. He stated that government legislation soon to be introduced would

- give full legislative recognition to Canada's cultural and racial diversity;
- provide the basic elements of a race-relations strategy;
- stress public awareness and participation in overcoming prejudice, stereotyping and discrimination; and
- recognize the need for all institutions to ensure equality of opportunity for all Canadians regardless of race, colour, age, religion or sex.

The legislation is designed to encourage cross-racial understanding and to take advantage of all facets of Canada's linguistic, cultural and racial diversity.

In Canada, multiculturalism has evolved into a way of life that encompasses and addresses all Canadians. Today, Canadian multicultural policies and programs recognize the various cultural origins of the Canadian population in its entirety. In addition, they address the need to work towards equality of opportunity for all Canadians. In so doing, Canadian policies and programs continue to focus on enhancing cultural, social, economic and political equality, particularly among Canadians who are minorities on the basis of race, national or ethnocultural origin, colour or religion.

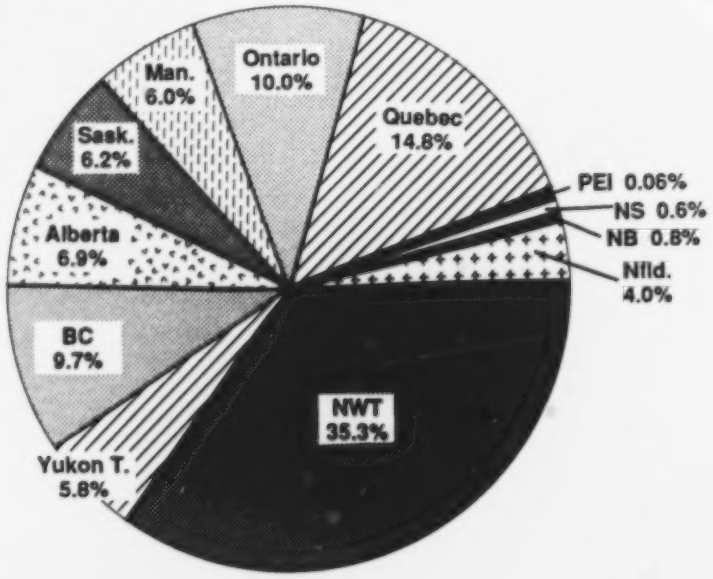
All Canadians benefit from the multiculturalism of their country, whether they come from the majority whose background is English or French, or from the minority with their various ethnic backgrounds. Those from majority communities are encouraged to learn and enjoy heritage languages, take part in multicultural events, and share their own cultures, desires and concerns with those from the minority groups. In Canada, it is recognized that all Canadians have a heritage that contributes to Canada's cultural diversity. This is the essence of multiculturalism.

Source: Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. Canada Reports, Fall 1987. Pp.2&3.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AREA AND POPULATION

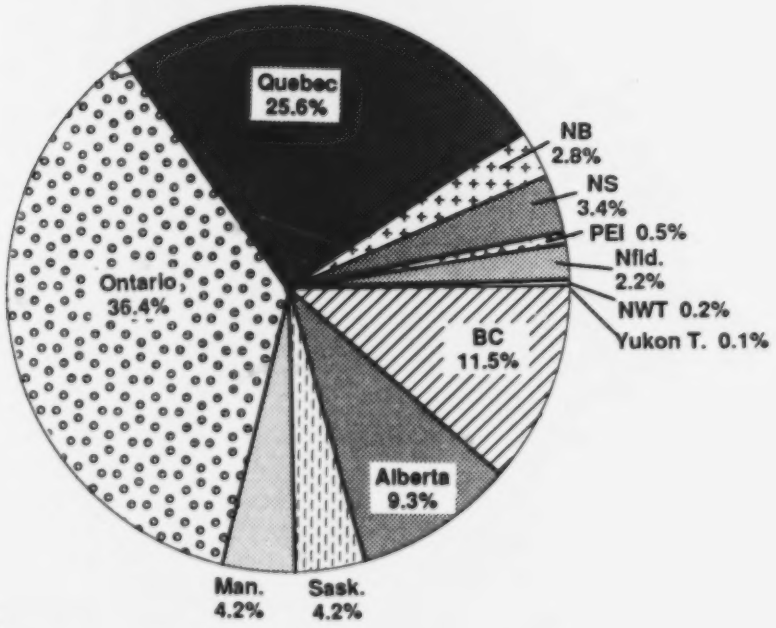
Land Area

(9,203,054 square kilometers)



Population

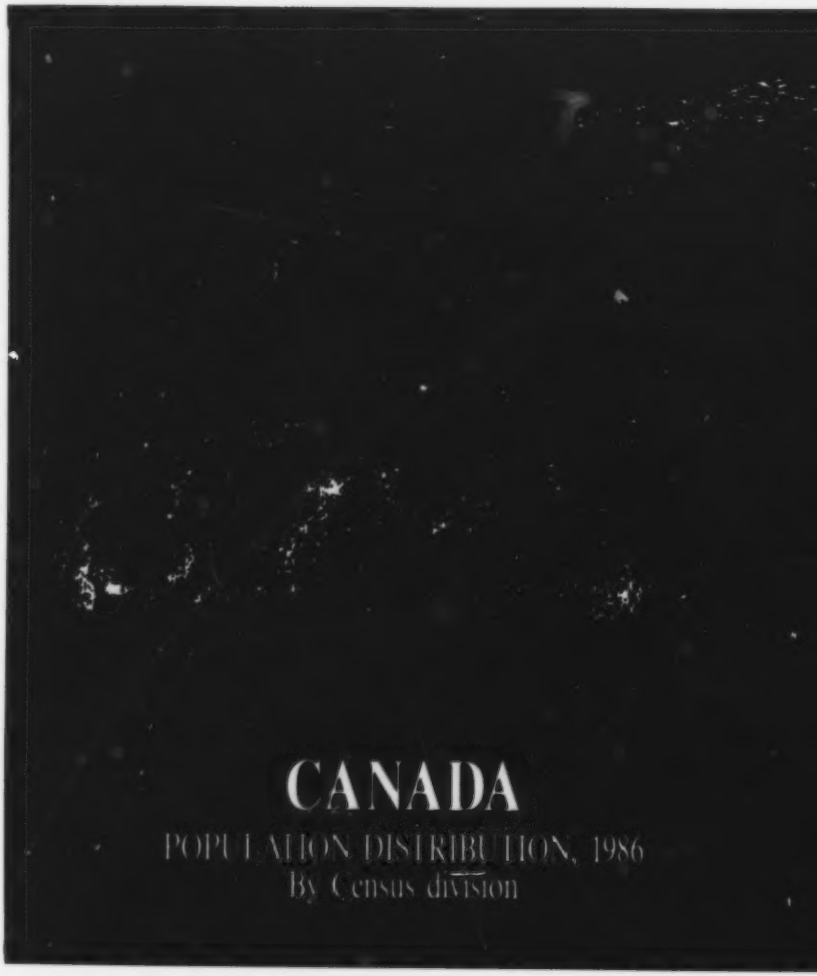
Preliminary Postcensal Estimates for the Year 1988
For Canada: 25,923,300)



Totals do not sum to 100 percent due to internal rounding.

World Eagle Charts. Data from Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1989. Statistics Canada. Canada Year Book 1990. Table 2.5, p. 2-20. Table 2.9, P. 2-22.

CANADA'S POPULATI



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Adapted from Statistics Canada. Canada Year Book 1990. November 1989. Front end-paper.

ON DISTRIBUTION, 1986

KEY POPULATION FIGURES FROM THE 1986 CENSUS

A: The Population Distribution of Canada, 1986 Census

Province or Territory	Population	Percent
Newfoundland	568,349	2.2
Prince Edward Island	126,646	0.5
Nova Scotia	873,199	3.4
New Brunswick	710,422	2.8
Quebec	6,540,276	25.8
Ontario	9,113,515	36.0
Manitoba	1,071,232	4.2
Saskatchewan	1,010,198	4.0
Alberta	2,375,278	9.4
British Columbia	2,889,207	11.4
Yukon	23,504	0.1
Northwest Territories	52,238	0.2
Canada	25,354,064	100.0

B: Population of Capital Cities, 1986 Census

City	Population
St. John's, Nfld.	96,216
Charlottetown, PEI	15,776
Halifax, NS	113,577
Fredericton, NB	44,352
Quebec, Que.	164,580
Toronto, Ont.	612,289
Winnipeg, Man.	594,551
Regina, Sask.	175,064
Edmonton, Alta.	573,982
Victoria, BC	66,303
Whitehorse, YT	15,199
Yellowknife, NWT	11,753
Ottawa, Ont.	300,763

C: Population of Census Metropolitan Areas, 1986 Census and Estimates for 1987

Census Metropolitan Area	1986	1987[1]
Calgary	671,320[2]	677,400
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	158,468	159,800
Edmonton	785,465[2]	788,400
Halifax	295,990	300,000
Hamilton	557,029	566,900
Kitchener	311,195	316,900
London	342,302	347,500
Montreal	2,921,357[2]	2,942,700
Oshawa	203,543	210,400
Ottawa-Hull	819,263	833,100
Quebec	603,267	607,400
Regina	186,521	189,400
Saint John, NB	121,265	122,000
St. Catharine's-Niagara	343,258	346,900
St. John's, Nfld.	161,901	162,200
Saskatoon	200,665	204,000
Sherbrooke	129,960	132,200
Sudbury	148,877	147,500
Thunder Bay	122,217	123,100
Toronto	3,427,168	3,501,600
Trois-Rivieres	128,888	130,600
Vancouver	1,380,729	1,412,700
Victoria	255,547[2]	260,400
Windsor	253,988	256,700
Winnipeg	625,304	631,100

Note: 1987 figures are founded independently to the nearest hundred.
1 Estimates obtained aggegating the Census division regression-nested estimates.
2 Excludes population of one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.

Sources: Minister of Supply and Services. Statistics Canada. For (A): Canada, A Portrait 1989, excerpted from Table on p. 33. For (B) and (C): Canada Year Book 1990, excerpted from Tables 2.7 and 2.8 on p. 2-22.

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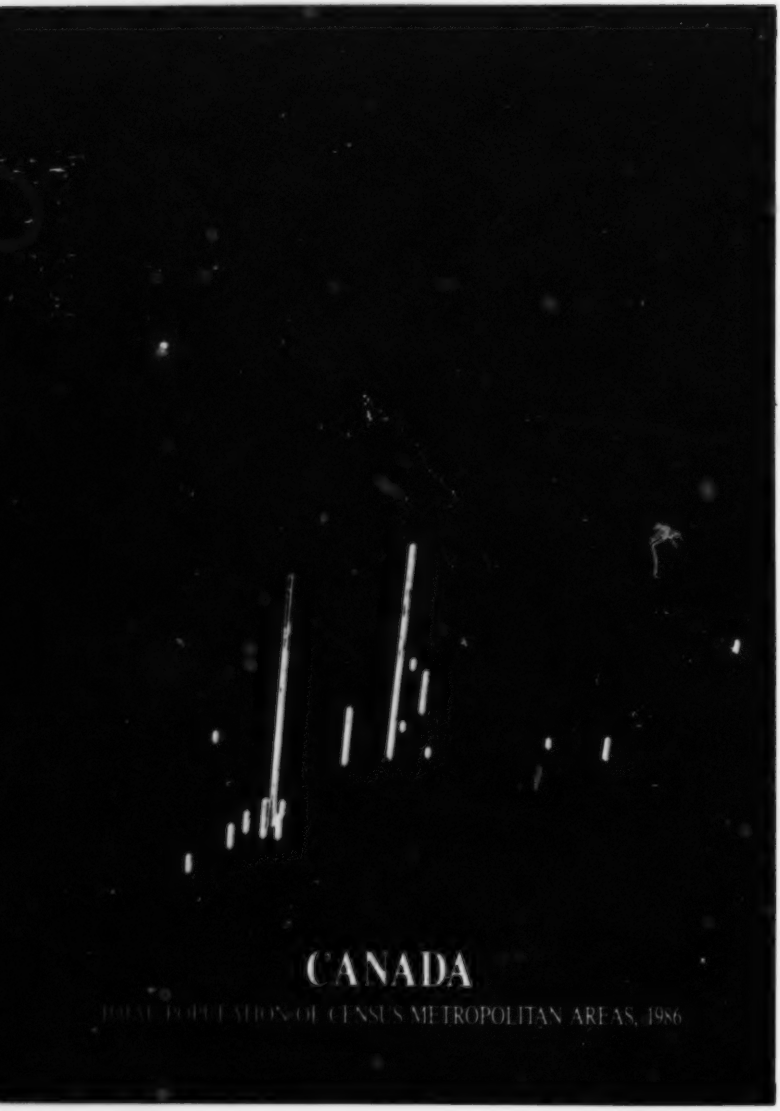
CANADA'S TOTAL POP
METROPOLITA

Adapted from Statistics Canada. Canada Year Book 1990. November 1989. Back end-paper.

ULATION OF CENSUS
N AREAS, 1986



POPULATION OF INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS OF 50,000 AND OVER, 1986 CENSUS

Incorporated City or Town	Year of Incorporation	1986 Census
Beauport, Que.	1976	62,869
Brampton, Ont.	1974	188,498
Brantford, Ont.	1877	76,146
Brossard, Que.	1958	57,441
Burlington, Ont.	1915	116,675
Calgary, Alta.	1893	636,104
Cambridge, Ont.	1973	79,920
Charlesbourg, Que.	1976	68,996
Chicoutimi, Que.	1976	61,083
Dartmouth, NS	1961	65,243
Edmonton, Alta.	1904	573,982
Etobicoke, Ont.	1983	302,973
Gatineau, Que.	1975	81,244
Gloucester, Ont.	1981	89,810
Guelph, Ont.	1879	78,235
Halifax, NS	1841	113,577
Hamilton, Ont.	1846	306,728
Hull, Que.	1875	58,722
Jonquiere, Que.	1976	58,467
Kamloops, BC	1973	61,773
Kelowna, BC	1973	61,213
Kingston, Ont.	1846	55,050
Kitchener, Ont.	1912	150,604
LaSalle, Que.	1958	75,621
Laval, Que.	1965	284,164
Lethbridge, Alta.	1906	58,841
London, Ont.	1855	269,140
Longueuil, Que.	1920	125,441
Markham, Ont.	1971	114,597
Mississauga, Ont.	1968	374,005
Moncton, NB	1973	55,468
Montreal, Que.	1832	1,015,420
Montreal N., Que.	1859	90,303
Nepean, Ont.	1978	95,490
Niagara Falls, Ont.	1903	72,107
North Bay, Ont.	1925	50,623
North York, Ont.	1979	556,297
Oakville, Ont.	1857	87,107
Oshawa, Ont.	1924	123,651
Ottawa, Ont.	1854	300,763

Incorporated City or Town	Year of Incorporation	1986 Census
Peterborough, Ont.	1905	61,049
Prince George, BC	1915	67,621
Quebec, Que.	1832	164,580
Red Deer, Alta.	1913	54,425
Regina, Sask.	1903	175,064
Sainte-Foy, Que.	1955	69,615
Saint-Hubert, Que.	1958	66,218
Saint John, NB	1785	76,381
Saint-Laurent, Que.	1955	67,002
Saint-Leonard, Que.	1963	75,947
St. Catharine's, Ont.	1876	123,455
St. John's, Nfld.	1888	96,216
Saskatoon, Sask.	1906	177,641
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	1912	80,905
Scarborough, Ont.	1983	484,676
Sherbrooke, Que.	1875	74,438
Sudbury, Ont.	1930	88,717
Thunder Bay, Ont.	1970	112,272
Toronto, Ont.	1834	612,289
Trois-Rivieres, Que.	1857	50,122
Vancouver, BC	1886	431,147
Vaughan, Ont.	1971	65,058
Verdun, Que.	1912	60,246
Victoria, BC	1862	66,303
Waterloo, Ont.	1948	58,718
Windsor, Ont.	1892	193,111
Winnipeg, Man.[1]	1972	594,551
York, Ont.	1983	135,401

1 Includes St. James-Assiniboia, Man.

Source: Minister of Supply and Services. Statistics Canada. Canada Year Book 1990. Excerpt from Table 2.6, Page 2-21.

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MAJOR RESOURCES AND PRODUCTS

Newfoundland -- Pulp and paper and food processing. Iron ore, zinc, asbestos, cod.

Prince Edward Island -- Agriculture, especially potatoes. Dairying, livestock, lobsters, food processing.

Nova Scotia -- A large fishery. Principal species by landed value: lobster, cod, scallop, haddock. Dairy products, livestock, fruit. Coal; other mineral products are gypsum and salt. Food processing, forest products, transportation equipment.

New Brunswick -- Forest products and food processing. Lobsters and crabs. Dairy products and potatoes. Zinc, lead, and byproduct metals.

Quebec -- Accounts for about 25% of Canada's manufacturing. Textile and clothing industries, food processing, pulp and paper, primary metals, chemicals, metal fabricating, wood industries, transportation equipment. Major producer of gold, iron ore, copper, and hydroelectric power. A leading world producer of asbestos. Dairy products, livestock, cod.

Ontario -- Accounts for about 50% of Canadian manufacturing. Transportation equipment, food processing, primary metals, metal fabricating, electrical products, chemicals, pulp and paper, printing. First among the provinces in agricultural receipts: livestock and dairy products; also large production of cash crops, mainly tobacco and vegetables. Second (to Alberta) in mineral production, but first in metals production, including nickel, copper, uranium, gold, zinc. A freshwater fishery, mainly in the Great Lakes.

Manitoba -- Wheat and other grain products, and a variety of livestock products. Food processing and metal fabricating. Mineral production is mainly based on metals: nickel, copper, zinc. Petroleum.

Saskatchewan -- Wheat and other grains. Potash (a major world producer of), fuels and metals, notably uranium.

Alberta -- Accounts for about half the value of minerals produced in Canada--almost entirely related to fuels: petroleum, natural gas and its byproducts, coal. Grains and livestock. Substantial diversified manufacturing.

British Columbia -- Forestry and concomitant manufacturing. Other manufacturing includes food processing and metals. Coal, natural gas, petroleum. Copper and molybdenum. Dairy products and cattle. Fruits, vegetables, and specialty crops. Salmon accounts for over half the landed value of the extensive fishery. Herring also important.

Yukon -- Mining, especially gold and silver.

Northwest Territories -- Mining, especially zinc, gold, lead. Some oil and gas production. Fur and fisheries resources, the mainstay of the native population, are exploited commercially to some extent.

Source: Minister of Supply and Services Canada. Statistics Canada. Canada Year Book 1990. Excerpted from Chapter 1, pp. 1-4 and 1-5.

ASPECTS OF THE ECONOMY

Canada ranks seventh in the world in gross domestic product and is one of the world's largest producers of a wide variety of minerals. The mineral industry has been a major factor in Canada's economic development. Canada's lakes have more than 50% of the world's fresh water, and 75% of Canada's power needs are met by hydroelectric energy.

The year 1988 marked the sixth consecutive year that Canada held its position as one of the strongest economies in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Fueled by strong investment and equipment, Canada's economy grew by 5%. This performance not only surpassed 1987's growth rate of 4.5% but was the highest rate since 1984. The spectacular growth of Canadian manufacturing, particularly since the 1950s has transformed the nation from are rural, agricultural society into one primarily industrial and urban. Industry is now the leading segment of the nation's economy, employing one-third of the work force.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

Agriculture's contribution to the Canadian economy is very similar to that of the United States, averaging less than 4% of gross national product and employment in the late 1980s. Agricultural exports are less than 10% of all trade; led by wheat and barley to third markets and by pork and horticultural products to the United States. The United States is Canada's leading market, taking nearly one-third of all food exports, dominated by pork and horticultural products. Conversely, Canada is the United States' second largest market, primarily importing fresh fruits and vegetables and livestock products.

Forest covers 49%, or 4.5 million square kilometers (1.7 million sq. mi.) of Canada's total land area. Forest product exports, including pulp and paper, represent about 15% of Canada's total export trade with nearly two-thirds going to the United States. Canada is the world's leading producer of newsprint, accounting for 40% of global output. The United States imports nearly 75% of Canada's total newsprint production.

Commercial fisheries provide an annual catch of about 1.4 million metric tons (1.54 million tons), and some 70% of the catch is exported.

Minerals

Canada ranks first in the world in mineral exports and third in mineral production, after the United States and the Soviet Union. It is the world's largest producer of zinc, potash, uranium, and nickel; the second largest producer of asbestos, silver, titanium, gypsum, and sulfur, and a leading producer of molybdenum, aluminum, cobalt, gold, lead, copper, iron, and platinum. Mineral deposits are located in all regions.

Canada is a major producer of hydroelectricity, oil, and gas and unlike most of its industrial partners, is a net exporter of energy (primarily gas and electricity). Canada's exports and imports of oil currently are in approximate balance. Nevertheless, crude petroleum is the largest single component of Canada's mineral output. In 1988, Canadian oil reserves were about 6.8 billion barrels, including arctic reserves. Canada produces annually more than 500 million barrels of oil and about 3.5 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. The United States imports about 6% of its natural gas requirements from Canada.

Foreign Trade

In total volume of trade, Canada ranks seventh in the world, after the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Italy.

The value of U.S.-Canadian merchandise trade for 1988 was over $157 billion, more than between any other two countries in the world. Also in 1988 about 25% of all U.S. merchandise exports went to Canada, and Canada supplied about 22% of total U.S. merchandise imports.

Almost one-third of U.S.-Canadian trade occurs under the terms of the U.S.-Canada Automotive Agreement (Auto Pact), which provides for free trade between the two nations in cars, trucks, and auto parts. Under the 1965 agreement, two-way trade in automotive products rose from $715 million in 1964 to $23 billion in 1978. In 1980-81, the two-way trade declined to about $18 billion, but it rose to $51.5 billion in 1988.

Foreign investment

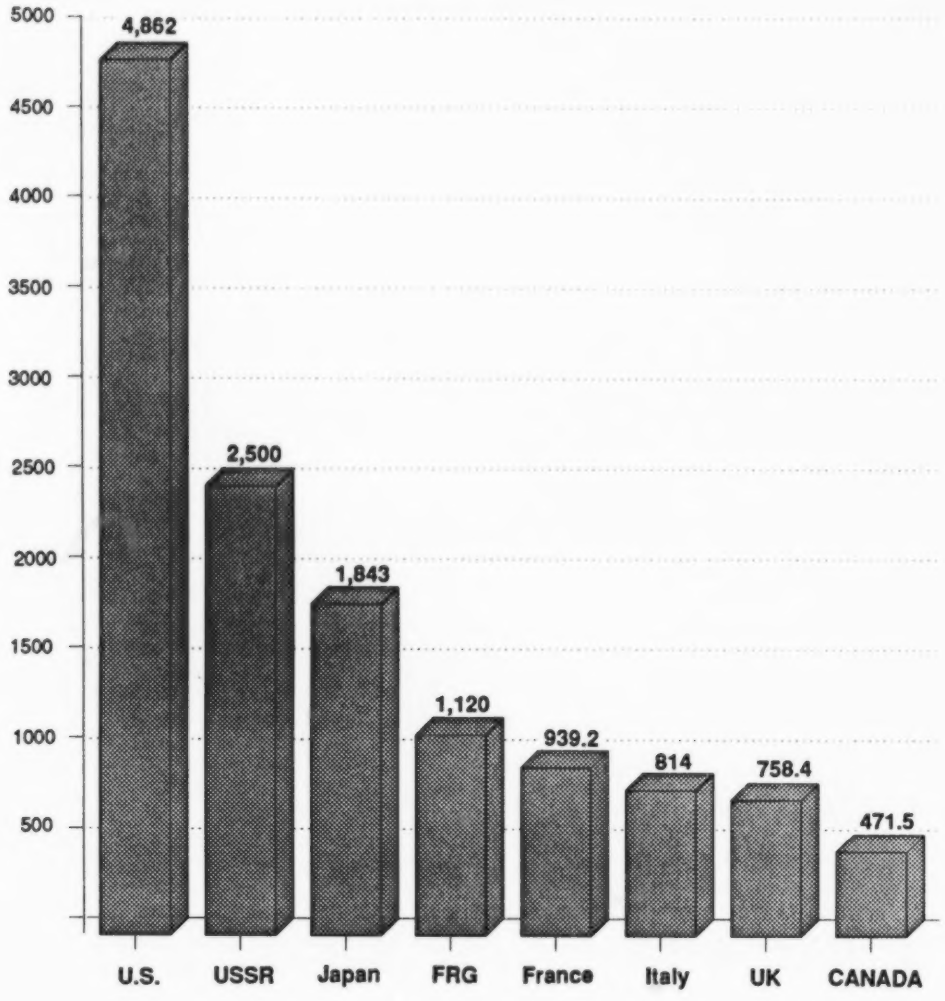
The investment relationship between the United States and Canada is extremely close. The United States is the largest foreign investor in Canada. In late 1988, the stock of U.S. direct investment in Canada was estimated at over $66 billion, or about 80% of total foreign direct investment in Canada. Similarly, Canada's investment exposure in the United States currently is quite substantial. At the end of 1988, the stock of Canadian direct investment in the United States stood at $35 billion (includes investments from Canadian holding companies located in the Netherlands), or 20% of total direct investment in the United States.

U.S. investment in Canada primarily is in the mining and smelting industries, petroleum, chemicals, the manufacturing of machinery and transportation equipment, and finance. Canadian investment in the United States is concentrated in petroleum, real estate, manufacturing, and trade.

Source: U.S. Department of State. Background Notes: Canada. June 1989. Pp. 6 & 7

IN 1988, CANADA HAD WORLD'S 8TH LARGEST GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

-- billions of US dollars --



Some Others

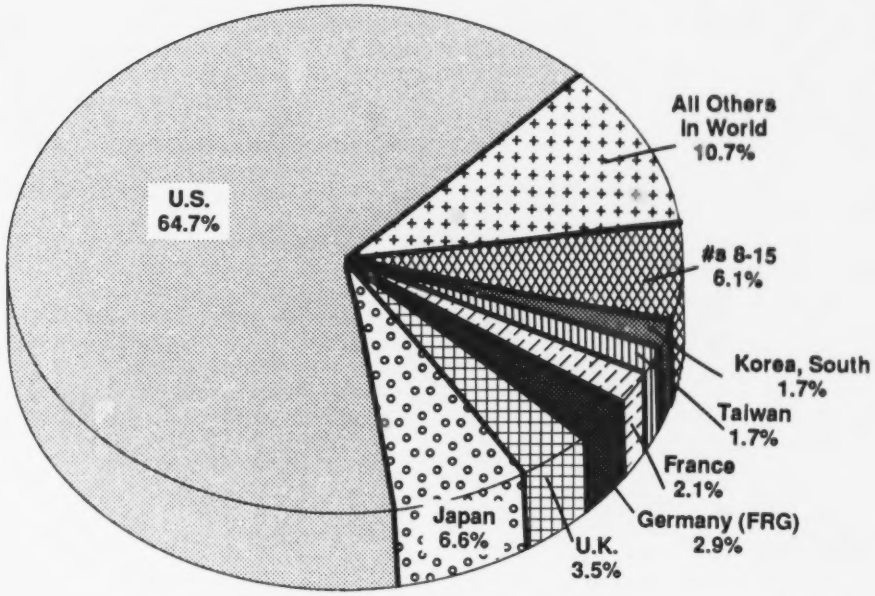
China	$350,000,000,000	Germany (GDR)	$207,200,000,000
Brazil	313,000,000,000	Mexico	135,900,000,000
Poland	276,300,000,000	South Africa	81,000,000,000
India	231,000,000,000	Israel	36,000,000,000

World Eagle chart. Data from the the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's World Factbook 1989

THE MAJOR SUPPLIERS OF CANADA'S IMPORTS IN 1988

DOTS World Total

(Imports, f.o.b.)



Country	Amount
U.S.	$70,450,000,000
Japan	7,173,000,000
U.K.	3,765,000,000
Germany (FRG)	3,119,000,000
France	2,321,000,000
Korea, South	1,834,000,000
Taiwan	1,819,000,000
Italy	1,561,000,000
Mexico	966,000,000
Brazil	943,000,000

Country	Amount
Sweden	$733,000,000
Netherlands	619,000,000
Spain	603,000,000
Switzerland	567,000,000
Australia	547,000,000

These Fifteen	$97,020,000,000
All Others In World	$11,858,000,000
DOTS World Total	$108,878,000,000

World Eagle charts. Data from International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics. Yearbook 1989. Canada 156. Pp. 123-125.

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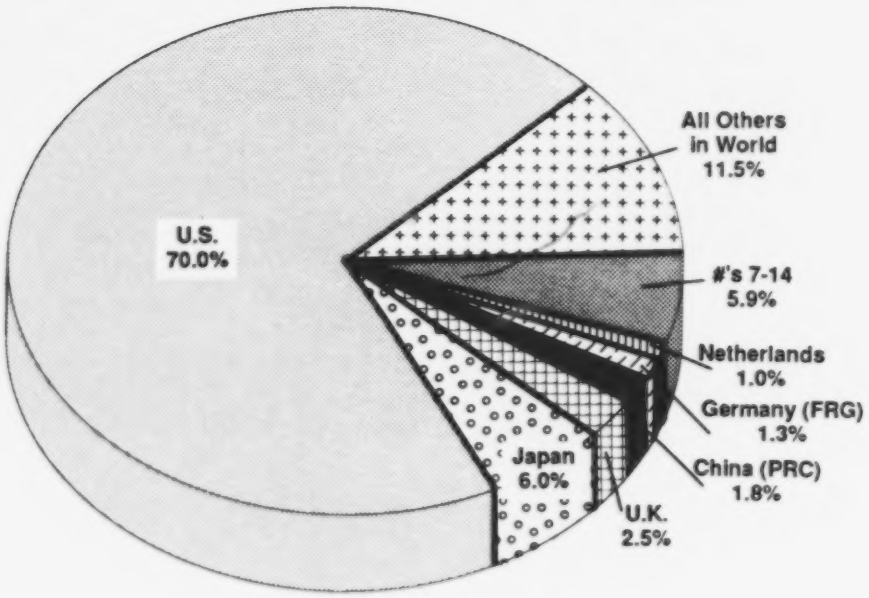
THE MAJOR PURCHASERS OF CANADA'S EXPORTS IN 1988

DOTS World Total

(Exports, f.o.b.)



Country	Amount
U.S.	$81,990,000,000
Japan	7,012,000,000
U.K.	2,850,000,000
China (PRC)	2,098,000,000
Germany (FRG)	1,469,000,000
Netherlands	1,149,000,000
France	962,000,000
Korea, South	939,000,000
USSR	932,000,000

Country	Amount
Belgium-Luxembourg	$896,000,000
Taiwan	823,000,000
Italy	816,000,000
Hong Kong	814,000,000
Australia	719,000,000
These fourteen	$103,469,000,000
All Others in World	$12,751,000,000
DOTS World Total	$116,220,000,000

World Eagle charts. Data from International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics. Yearbook 1989. Canada 156. Pp. 123-125.

TOP EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, BY PROVINCE

-- three-digit SIC basis --

NEWFOUNDLAND		% of Total
Exports	Fish Products	39.6
	Metals	24.5
	Newsprint*	19.3
Imports	Refined Petroleum Products	29.7
	Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	24.9
	Ship Building & Repair	11.5

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND		
Exports	Fish Products	32.6
	Field Crops	28.0
	Fruit & Vegetables	13.6
Imports	Agricultural Chemicals	15.9
	Scientific & Professional Equipment	13.6
	Other Machinery & Equipment	11.2

NOVA SCOTIA		
Exports	Fish Products	23.2
	Tires & Tubes	15.8
	Fishing	11.1
Imports	Motor Vehicles	34.2
	Other Machinery & Equipment	9.6
	Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	4.2

NEW BRUNSWICK		
Exports	Pulp*	20.5
	Newsprint*	15.2
	Refined Petroleum Products	13.7
Imports	Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	46.7
	Refined Petroleum Products	6.4
	Other Machinery & Equipment	5.5

QUEBEC		
Exports	Newsprint*	13.5
	Non-ferrous Metal Smelting & Refining	10.1
	Aircraft & Aircraft Parts	7.2
Imports	(Other) Machinery & Equipment	8.9
	Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	7.1
	Communications & Other Electronic Equipment	6.1

ONTARIO		% of Total
Exports	Motor Vehicles	31.1
	Other Motor Vehicle Parts & Assemblies*	15.5
	Pulp & Paper	4.0
Imports	Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	22.9
	Motor Vehicles	14.1
	Other Machinery & Equipment	7.8

MANITOBA		
Exports	Wheat*	22.0
	Office, Store, & Business Machines	7.9
	Oilseed (except corn)*	6.7
Imports	Motor Vehicles	25.2
	Other Machinery & Equipment	8.5
	Agricultural Implements	8.0

SASKATCHEWAN		
Exports	Wheat*	36.2
	Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	21.9
	Non-Metal (except coal)	16.2
Imports	Agricultural Implements	24.0
	Other Machinery & Equipment	18.8
	Industrial Chemicals N.E.C.+	6.6

ALBERTA		
Exports	Crude Petroleum*	30.3
	Natural Gas*	19.3
	Sulphur*	7.0
Imports	Aircraft & Aircraft Parts	20.0
	Construction & Mining Machinery*	9.9
	Scientific & Professional Equipment	6.6

BRITISH COLUMBIA		
Exports	Sawmill, planing, & shingle mill products	26.9
	Pulp*	17.8
	Paperboard*	6.4
Imports	Motor Vehicles	31.0
	Motor Vehicle Parts	3.8
	Construction & Mining Machinery*	3.5

* four-digit SIC basis
\+ N.E.C. = Not Elsewhere Classified

Data from May 1989 Prospectus Investment and Trade Partners, Inc. Partners in Prosperity: 1989 Facts.

For Both Exports and Imports

THE IMPORTANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS (PARTIAL)

Exports[2] by Commodity, Year 1987

Wheat	$3,224,000,000
Animals and other edible products	7,385,000,000
Metal ores and concentrates	3,920,000,000
Crude petroleum	4,855,000,000
Natural gas	2,527,000,000
Other crude materials	5,499,000,000
Lumber	5,859,000,000 [2]
Wood pulp	5,473,000,000
Newsprint	6,029,000,000
Fabricated metals	10,103,000,000
Other fabricated metals	14,357,000,000
→ Motor vehicles and other parts (partial)	32,074,000,000
Other machinery and equipment	15,498,000,000
Other domestic exports	4,659,000,000
Sub-total	121,462,000,000
Re-exports	3,624,000,000
Total exports	125,086,000,000

Values are customs-based, reflecting values as shown on customs entries.
2 Included export tax.

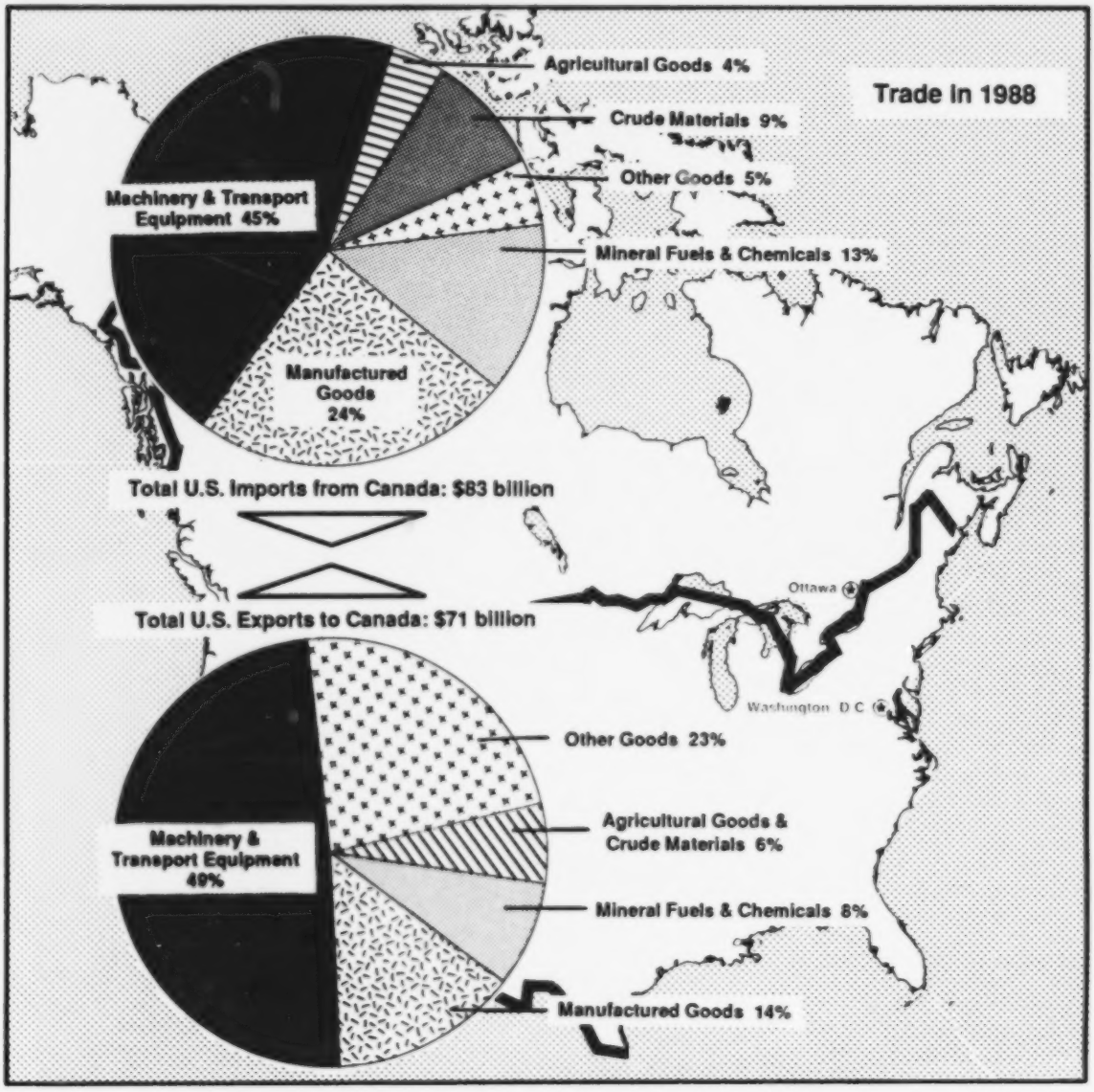
Imports[1] by Commodity, Year 1987

Meat and fish	$1,234,000,000
Fruits and vegetables	2,501,000,000
Animals and other edible products	3,056,000,000
Coal	725,000,000
Crude petroleum	3,179,000,000
Other crude materials	3,500,000,000
Textiles	2,261,000,000
Chemical products	6,228,000,000
Fabricated metals	4,562,000,000
Other fabricated materials	7,806,000,000
→ Motor vehicles and parts (partial)	33,051,000,000
Industrial machinery	9,628,000,000
Agricultural machinery	1,658,000,000
Aircraft, aircraft engines and parts	2,760,000,000
Electronic computers	5,093,000,000
Other machinery and equipment	15,051,000,000
Other imports	13,783,000,000
Total imports	116,076,000,000

1 Values are customs-based, reflecting values as shown on customs entries.

World Eagle Tables. Data from Minister of Supply and Services, Statistics Canada. Canada: A Portrait c 1989. Pp. 232 & 235

ASPECTS OF U.S-CANADA TRADE


Trade in 1988
Agricultural Goods 4%
Crude Materials 9%
Other Goods 5%
Mineral Fuels & Chemicals 13%
Machinery & Transport Equipment 45%
Manufactured Goods 24%
Total U.S. Imports from Canada: $83 billion
Total U.S. Exports to Canada: $71 billion
Ottawa
Washington D C
Other Goods 23%
Agricultural Goods & Crude Materials 6%
Mineral Fuels & Chemicals 8%
Machinery & Transport Equipment 49%
Manufactured Goods 14%

Efforts To Establish Free Trade Between The United States and Canada

1854 Reciprocity Agreement (terminated by the United States in 1866).

1874 Reciprocity Agreement (defeated by U.S. Senate).

1911 Free Trade Agreement (defeated by Canadian electorate).

1947 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (multilateral agreement, including United States and Canada).

1948 Free Trade Agreement (suspended by Prime Minister King).

1965 Auto Pact (free trade in automobiles and spare parts).

1988 Free Trade Agreement signed.

1989 Free Trade Agreement enters into force (if approved by U.S. Congress and Canadian Parliament).

1998 All tariffs eliminated under Free Trade Agreement.

Source: U.S. Department of State. Bureau of Public Affairs. U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement. 1989.

CARGO HANDLED, TOP TEN CANADIAN PORTS, 1986

	International Shipping		Domestic Shipping	
	Cargo Loaded	Cargo Unloaded	Cargo Loaded	Cargo Unloaded
Vancouver BC	49,826,000	2,938,000	2,183,000	2,268,000
Total: 57,215,000 tonnes				
Sept-Îles, Que.[1]	17,658,000	868,000	3,412,000	656,000
Total: 22,594,000 tonnes				
Montreal, Que.[2]	6,451,000	8,226,000	1,387,000	5,210,000
Total: 21,274,000 tonnes				
Port-Cartier, Que.	14,569,000	723,000	1,515,000	2,531,000
Total: 19,338,000 tonnes				
Thunder Bay, Ont.	2,931,000	89,000	14,317,000	368,000
Total: 17,687,000 tonnes				
Halifax, NS	4,432,000	5,728,000	2,592,000	733,000
Total: 13,485,000 tonnes				
Quebec, Que.[3]	2,586,000	4,918,000	1,964,000	2,584,000
Total: 12,052,000 tonnes				
Saint John, NB	4,795,000	5,696,000	1,123,000	326,000
Total: 11,940,000 tonnes				
Prince Rupert, BC	9,973,000	9,000	336,000	260,000
Total: 10,578,000 tonnes				
Hamilton, Ont.	545,000	5,175,000	98,000	4,595,000
Total: 10,413,000 tonnes				

1 Includes Point-Noire
2 Includes Contrecoeur
3 Includes Lévis

World Eagle adaptation of Table 6, p. 163 in Canada: A Portrait c 1989. Minister of Supply and Services. Statistics Canada.

A THUMBNAIL HISTORY

Canada's earliest history was dominated by rivalry between France and Britain. In 1497, John Cabot reached Newfoundland and claimed for Britain a large portion of the Atlantic seaboard. Cabot was followed by the French explorer Jacques Cartier, who landed on the Gaspe Peninsula in 1534 and claimed it for France.

While the British settled along the coast, the French pushed rapidly into the interior, and for more than a century Canada was a French colony. The founder and settler of French Canada was Samuel de Champlain, who founded Quebec City in 1608 and established a number of other settlements along the Bay of Fundy and the shores of the St. Lawrence River. Explorers, traders, and missionaries, including Marquette, Joliet, and LaSalle, extended French influence in "New France."

Following the early years of settlement, French and English pioneers engaged in the highly competitive fur trade. Canada's political shape began to emerge from the Battle of the Plains of Abraham at Quebec, where the British defeated the French in 1759 and took over the French colonies in North America. The memory of that event still has a strong emotional appeal for French-Canadians. Although New France came under British control, it was permitted to retain its religion and civil code. Today, by means of the Meech Lake Constitutional Accord (subject to provincial ratification), Canada continues its quest to develop a constitutional formula that will satisfy the aspirations of French-speaking Quebec.

During the American Revolution, French and British colonists in Canada rebuffed the overtures of American independence and chose British rule over independence in association with the United States. A U.S. raid on Quebec was unsuccessful. In the War of 1812, U.S.-British rivalry in North America again resulted in the invasion of Canada.

Several events accelerated the union of the British colonies in Canada into a new nation. First, the political uprisings of 1837 in both English Upper Canada and French Lower Canada led to the creation of local governments and to greater citizen participation in government.

Second, at the end of the American Civil War, it was feared that the United States might turn against British North America.

Finally, the expansion of the American West and the slower settlement of the Canadian West encouraged the development of a Canadian transcontinental railroad and the perception among eastern Canadian political leaders that a Canadian federation from the Atlantic to the Pacific had to be achieved if western Canada was to avoid absorption by the United States.

The British North America Act of 1867 created the new nation of Canada, comprising four provinces--Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. It provided for a federal union and for a parliamentary system of government. Six other provinces eventually entered the confederation; the last was Newfoundland in 1949.

Dates of Provincial Entry into Confederation and Formation of Territories

Source: U.S. Department of State. Background Notes: Canada, June 1989. Pp. 4 & 5.

THE GOVERNMENT

Canada is a constitutional monarchy with a bilingual federal system, a parliamentary form of government, and strong democratic traditions. Although in 1982 Canada consolidated its written constitution, many of the country's legal and parliamentary practices are based on unwritten custom, as is the case in the United Kingdom. On the other hand, the federal structure--uniting the 10 provinces in a federal government--resembles the United States federal system. The constitution provides for a federal government to which are reserved specific powers, such as those relating to defense, trade and commerce, banking and currency, criminal law, postal services, and certain taxes, as well as all powers not expressly granted to the provinces. The provinces have authority to administer and legislate on such matters as education, property laws, health, and local affairs generally. The 1982 Charter of Rights guarantees basic rights in many areas.

Queen Elizabeth II, as Queen of Canada, serves as a symbol of the nation's unity. She appoints the governor general on the advice of the prime minister of Canada, usually for a 5-year term.

Canada's parliament consists of an appointive Senate and an elective House of Commons. In practice, legislative power rests with the Commons (295 members). Senate members are appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister. Commons members are elected at least every 5 years but also at any time that the prime minister advises the governor general to dissolve the House.

The cabinet is led by the prime minister, who is the leader of the political party in power. The cabinet remains in office as long as it retains majority support in the Commons on major issues.

Criminal law, a federal prerogative, is uniform throughout the nation and is based largely on British law. Civil law is based on the common law of England, except in Quebec, which has retained its own civil code patterned after that of France. Justice is administered by federal, provincial, and municipal courts.

Government in the provinces is patterned much along the lines of the central government. Each province is governed by a premier and a single, elected legislative chamber. A lieutenant-governor, appointed by the governor general, represents the crown in each province.

Principal Government Officials

Chief of State--Queen Elizabeth II
Governor General--Madame Jeanne Sauve
Prime Minister--Brian Mulroney
Secretary of State for External Affairs--Joe Clark
Ambassador to the United States--Derek Burney
Ambassador to the United Nations--Yves Fortier

Canada maintains an embassy in the United States at 501 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW., Washington DC 20001 (tel. 202-682-1740).

Canadian consulates in the United States:

Atlanta, Georgia	(404) 577-6810
Boston, Massachusetts	(617) 262-3760
Buffalo, New York	(716) 852-1247
Chicago, Illinois	(312) 427-1031
Cleveland, Ohio	(216) 771-0150
Dallas, Texas	(214) 992-9806
Detroit, Michigan	(313) 567-2340
Los Angeles, California	(213) 687-7432
Minneapolis, Minnesota	(612) 333-4641
New York, New York	(212) 586-2400
San Francisco, California	(415) 981-2670
Seattle, Washington	(206) 443-1777

Source: U.S. Department of State. Background Notes: Canada, June 1989. p. 5.

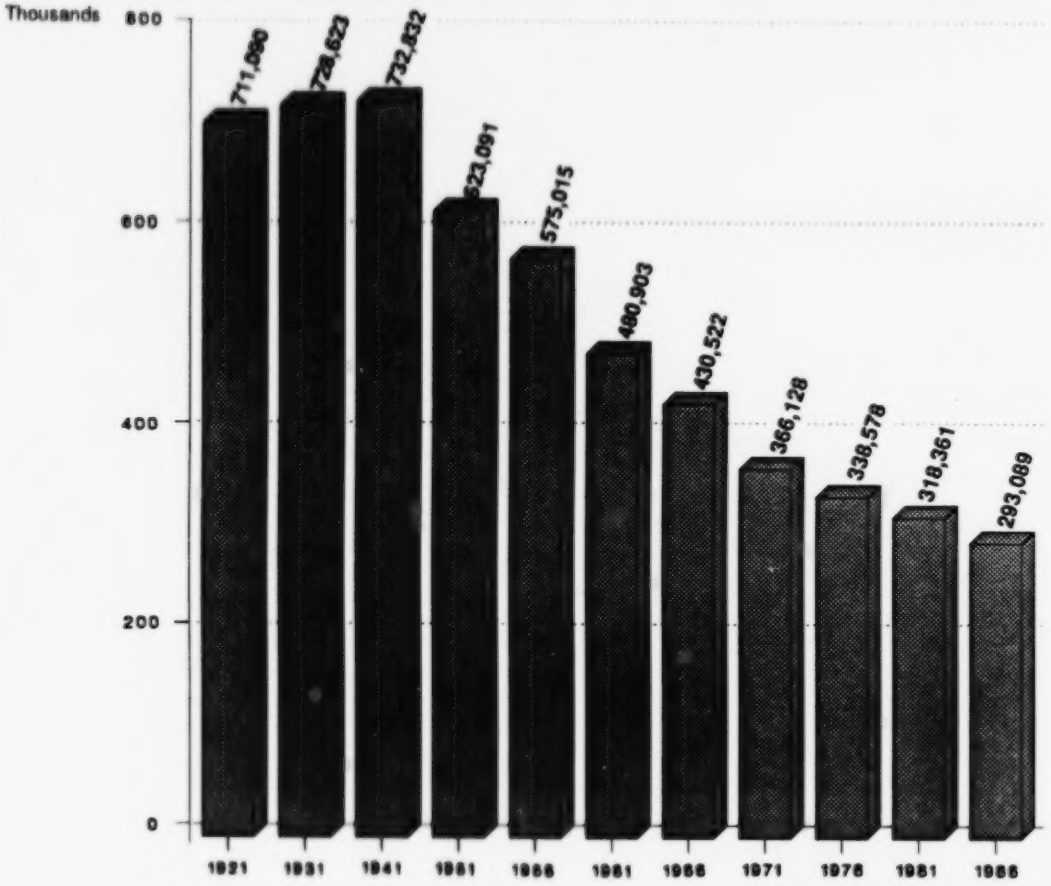
LOCATION OF MAJOR SOURCES OF SO_2 EMISSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA AND PREVAILING WIND PATTERNS

This map clearly illustrates why Canada's efforts to control acid rain are concentrated in the seven eastern provinces, from Manitoba east. Most major Canadian sources of SO_2 emissions are located within this area, which is quite sensitive to acid precipitation. In addition, prevailing winds transport the pollution from the United States into these eastern portions of Canada.

- ● **Areas having SO_2 emissions greater than 100,000 tonnes per year.**
- ▨ **Areas most sensitive to acid precipitation**
- ➘ **Prevailing wind patterns.**

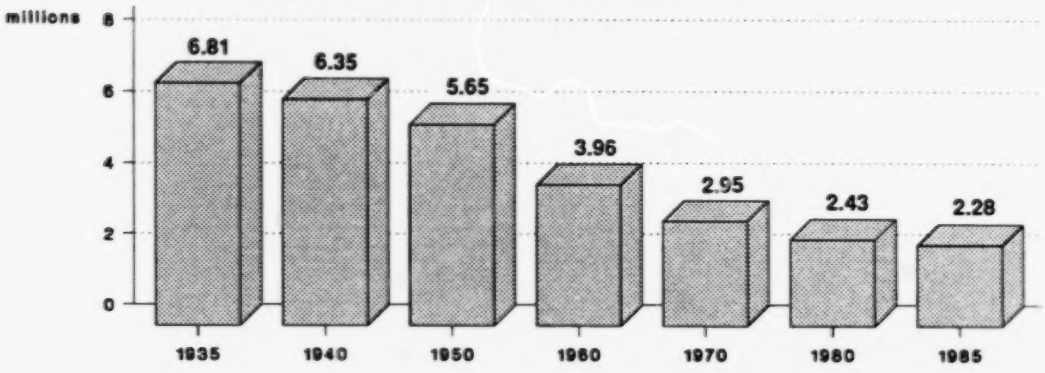
Source: Canadian Embassy, Washington DC. Acid Rain booklet, revised July 1989.

NUMBER OF CANADIAN FARMS UNDER 300,000; DOWN FROM HIGH OF 732,832 IN 1941



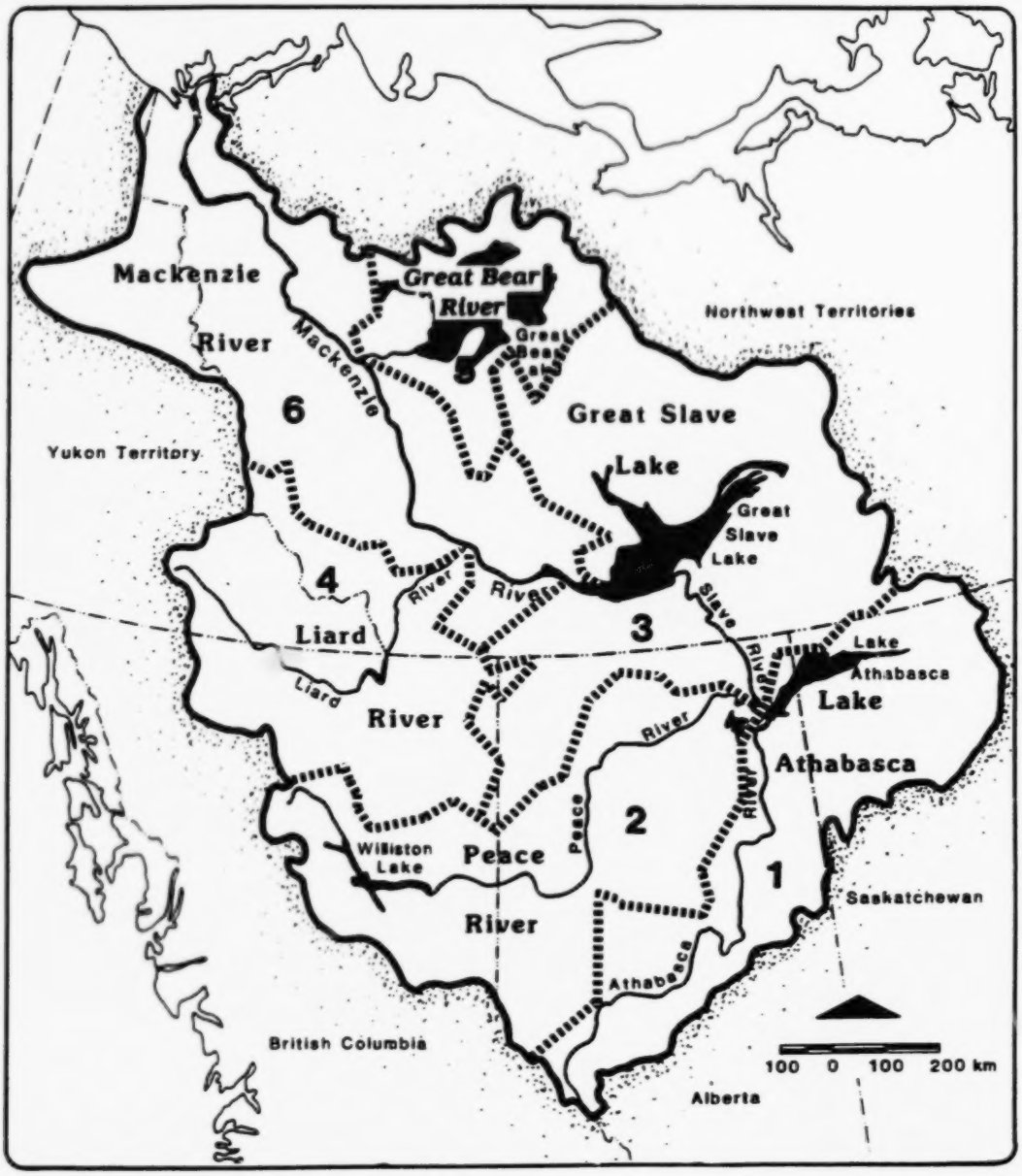
World Eagle chart. Data from Minister of Supply and Services. Statistics Canada. Canada: A Portrait c 1989. P. 195.

SIMILAR PATTERN IN THE U.S.



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Farmline News Service. March 1986.

THE SIX SUBBASINS OF THE MACKENZIE RIVER BASIN



"This report describes a study of the water and related resources of the Mackenzie River Basin undertaken in 1978-81, the first to treat the basin as a whole. The study was designed to increase understanding of these important resources, their interdependencies, and the implications of water resource development in the basin. Recommendations arising from the study are addressed to the Governments of Canada, Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Yukon Territory, and Northwest Territories, which participated in the project.

"The resources of the Mackenzie Basin are of importance to all Canadians, and to the residents of the basin in particular...The main issue identified is the need for future cooperation among the six governments in managing water, the one shared resource...

"Water is the essential natural resource of the Mackenzie River Basin. It provides habitat for fish and wildlife, and for the food chains which support them. Other resources, such as coal, gas, oil, tar sands, and minerals require large amounts of water for their development. Communities need water. Navigation and hydroelectric power production add to the growing competition for water. Development of any resource, be it in one jurisdiction or several, could affect the uses of water by altering flows, levels, or water quality downstream. Hence, the need for cooperative management represents the greatest and most urgent challenge for the future..."

Source: Mackenzie River Basin Committee (Canada). Mackenzie River Basin Study Report. 1981. Pp. viii, x, and 35.

TRAVEL NOTES

Customs: Documentation, passports, and visas are not required of U.S. citizens visiting Canada as tourists, but they must be prepared to show evidence of citizenship, such as a U.S. birth certificate, or naturalization certificate.

Climate and clothing: Variety of climate, scenery and people are the major sources of Canada's popularity with vacationers.

Currency: The unit of currency is the Canadian dollar. Canadian and U.S. dollars are fully convertible at banks and at most border crossing points. The rate of exchange varies daily (avg. 1988 was C$1=U.S.$0.81).

Transportation: Travel to Canada may be made by automobile, bus, train, and plane. Dozens of major border crossing points are provided from the U.S.

Tourist attractions: For most of Canada, winter offers diverse cold-weather sports and activities -- skiing, skating, curling, and ice hockey. Winter carnivals also are popular; the biggest is the Quebec Winter Carnival. One can also view some of the world's finest professional ice hockey at this time. In the late spring and summer, many people move to cottages by lakes and streams, while others prefer to swim, fish, sail, motor, and golf. Many open-air festivals take place, and each Province and Territory has its own events.

Newfoundland's annual regatta is one of the oldest sporting events in North America. Prince Edward Island features Country Days and Old Home Week, with music, agricultural and handicraft displays, harness racing, and parades. Events in Nova Scotia include the Annapolis Apple Blossom Festival, the Halifax Tattoo, and the Highland Games. New Brunswick provides a variety of festivities related to its fishing industry, such as the Shediac Lobster Festival, the Richibukto Scallop Festival, and the Campbellton Salmon Festival.

Quebec has many attractions, including Man and His World (formerly Expo '67) and the Sherbrooke Festival des Cantons, featuring Quebecois shows, horsepulling, soirees, and gourmet cuisine. In Ontario, drama festivals in Stratford and Niagara-on-the-Lake are major attractions.

Events in western Canada tend to reflect its cultural diversity and pioneer heritage. They include the National Ukrainian Festival in Manitoba and the Oktoberfest in Vancouver, British Columbia. Saskatchewan has its Pioneer Days, and Alberta has its Indian Days and the popular Calgary Stampede, one of the greatest rodeo shows in the world.

Canada is abundantly endowed with natural playgrounds. The federal government maintains 34 national parks, most of them with campsites and other basic camping facitilies, and each province maintains a number of similar parks. In addition, 96 national historic parks and sites are maintained by the government of Canada.

Time zones in Canada correspond to those in the United States, with the exception of Atlantic time (1 hour ahead of eastern standard time), which is observed in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island; and Newfoundland time (1 hour and 30 minutes ahead of eastern standard time), which is observed only in the Province of Newfoundland.

National holidays: Most Canadian holidays do not occur on the same date annually but rather are set to fall on Mondays. Canadian holidays include Victoria Day in May, Canada Day in July, and the Fete Nationale, which is observed only in Quebec, in June. Many municipalities observe a civic holiday in late July or August.

Virtually all U.S. products are available in Canada. Canadian telephone facilities are excellent, and direct dialing is possible between the U.S. and Canada. Public transportation, education, and health services generally are excellent.

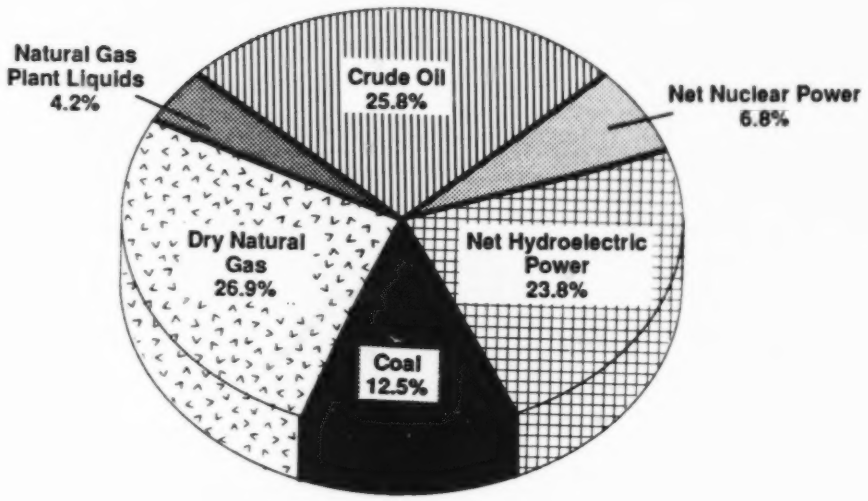
Further information about Canada is available from the Canadian Embassy in Washington DC, and Canadian consulates in 15 U.S. cities. ◆

Source: U.S. Department of State. Background Notes: Canada. June 1989. P. 7.

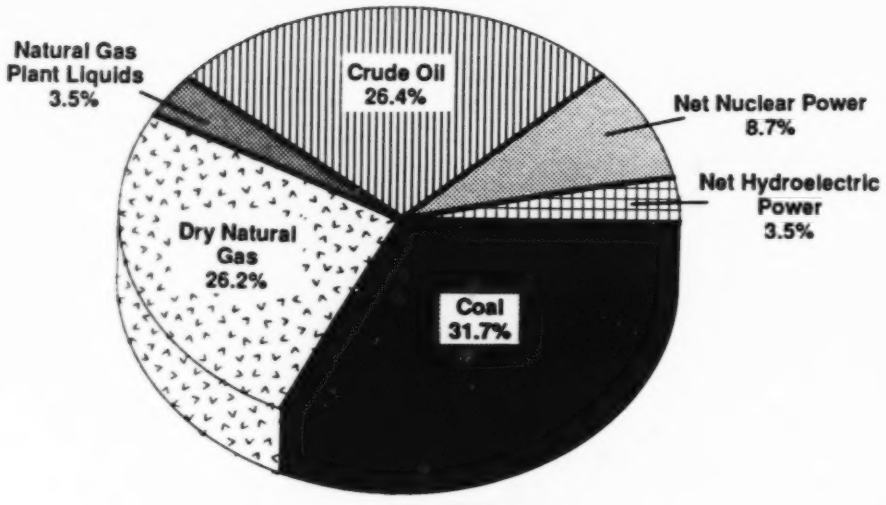
SOURCES OF THE PRIMARY ENERGY PRODUCED IN CANADA AND THE U.S.

--- 1988 ---

CANADA



U.S.

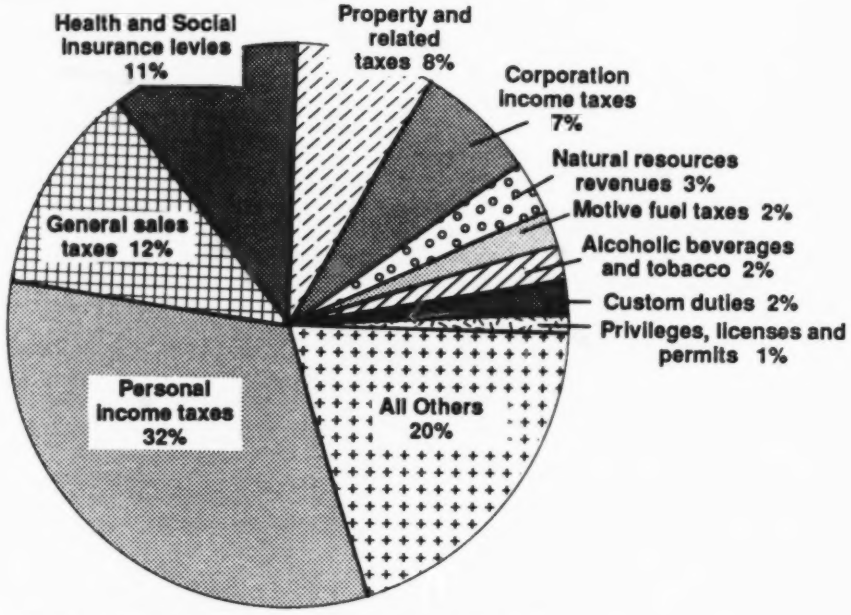


World Eagle charts. Data from U.S. Department of Energy. International Energy Annual 1988. Table HL1 P. 4

GOVERNMENT FINANCES, ALL GOVERNMENTS CONSOLIDATED

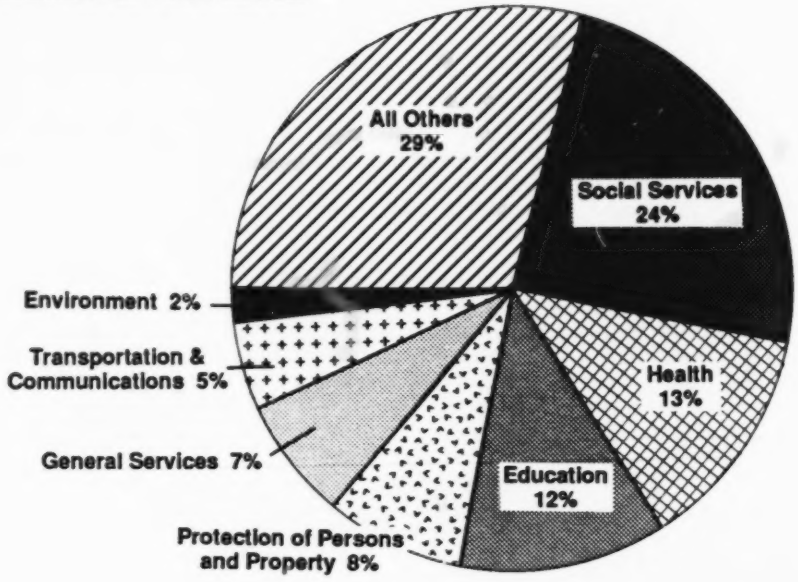
(Fiscal year ended closest to December 1986)

Where the Money Comes From


Health and Social Insurance levies 11%
Property and related taxes 8%
Corporation income taxes 7%
Natural resources revenues 3%
Motive fuel taxes 2%
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco 2%
Custom duties 2%
Privileges, licenses and permits 1%
General sales taxes 12%
Personal income taxes 32%
All Others 20%

Total Government Revenue $202,496,000,000

What the Money Is Spent For



World Eagle charts. Data from Minister of Supply and Services. Statistics Canada. Canada: A Portrait c 1989. P. 181.

MAGNETIC POLE REDISCOVERED IN CANADIAN NORTH

A team of geophysicists with the earth physics branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR) have located the North Magnetic Pole some 350 kilometres northwest of Resolute Bay, in the Northwest Territories.

Establishing a temporary magnetic observatory on King Christian Island, the scientists determined that the average position of the magnetic north pole in 1984 was located off the southeast tip of Lougheed Island at 77.0°N, 102.3°W.

Unique to Canada

The North Magnetic Pole is a feature unique to Canada. It is responsible for the most complex pattern of magnetic declination of any country in the world. Monitoring its position and motion is of prime importance to Canadian cartography.

A map showing the magnetic declination in Canada is published every five years and a new chart is now being prepared with the most recent information. It will show contour lines along which the magnetic declination is equal. As all the lines converge on the magnetic pole, if the position assigned to the pole is wrong, the whole pattern of lines in northern Canada would be wrong.

The location of magnetic north is very important in navigation. The angle between true north and magnetic north, which is actually 1 500 kilometres to the south of the geographic North Pole, must be considered in any calculation of bearing using a compass.

Secular variation

Magnetic north is the result of electrical currents produced in the semi-liquid core of the earth. Just as electricity passing through a coil of wire produces a magnetic field, so the earth's electrical fields produce north and south magnetic poles. But the complex natural forces of the earth vary over time and the magnetic poles move slowly. The North Magnetic Pole is presently heading north about 10 kilometres a year. It has moved some 250 kilometres northwest since 1904.

Even more rapid changes of the precise magnetic pole can occur through the day as charged particles emitted from the sun cross the earth's magnetic field. Under the influence of a strong solar disturbance, the magnetic pole can wander temporarily in a roughly elliptical path from the average position, as much as 80 kilometres during a single day.

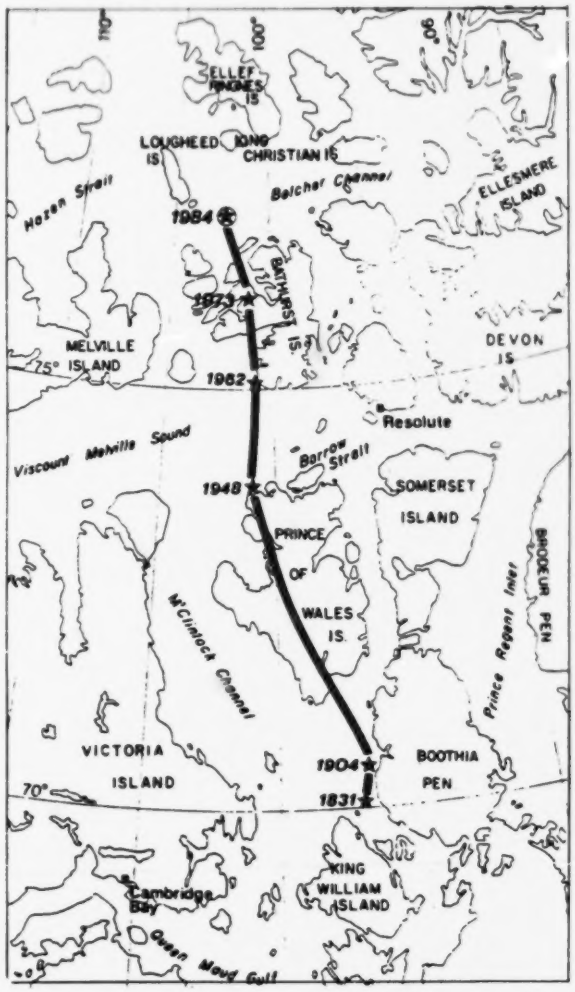
Techniques of study

In the most recent effort, the location of the magnetic pole was determined by the EMR scientists using two types of magnetometer. They are instruments that look like surveyors' transits but which use wire coils attached to electronic devices to measure the strength and direction of magnetic fields.

At the precise magnetic pole, the earth's magnetic field makes a magnetized needle stand at a 90-degree angle to the earth's surface. Therefore, a compass needle will not indicate direction. In polar regions, pilots must use non-magnetic clues, including stars and signals from satellites and beacons, to get their bearings.

Polar magnetic research dates back to the early nineteenth century when Sir John Ross and his crew became trapped in ice while trying to discover the Northwest Passage. During the four years that it took for the ice to clear enough so that the ship could sail again, James Clark Ross, a nephew of Sir John, began measuring Arctic magnetic fields. He found the magnetic pole in 1831 on the coast of the Boothia Peninsula, about 600 kilometres south of its present location.

Seventy years later, the magnetic pole was located by Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen. Since 1948, the Canadian government has located the magnetic pole about once a decade to update its charts. The last determination was made in 1973.



Map shows how the North Magnetic Pole has moved since first located in 1831.

Source: Canada Weekly, May 29, 1985

UNITED STATES AS SEEN FROM CANADA

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UNITED STATES AS SEEN FROM CANADA

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Pacific Ocean
MEXICO
UNITED STATES
CANADA
Oaxaca
Acapulco
Veracruz
Tampico
Monterrey
Matamoros
Brownsville
Corpus Christi
Galveston
Houston
San Antonio
Laredo
Nuevo Laredo
Torreon
Durango
Mazatlan
Guadalajara
San Luis Potosi
Leon
Chihuahua
Ciudad Juarez
El Paso
Carlsbad
Roswell
Guaymas
Hermosillo
Nogales
Tucson
Yuma
Phoenix
Mexicali
Tijuana
San Diego
Los Angeles
Long Beach
Santa Barbara
Bakersfield
Fresno
San Francisco
Sacramento
Reno
Lake Tahoe
Carson City
Las Vegas
Death Valley
Mt. Whitney
Grand Canyon
Flagstaff
Albuquerque
Gallup
Santa Fe
Amarillo
Lubbock
Abilene
Fort Worth
Dallas
Waco
Austin
Del Rio
Laredo
Rio Grande
Pecos
Red
Brazos
Canadian
Arkansas
Missouri
Mississippi
Ohio
Yellowstone
Platte
Colorado
Snake
Columbia
Willamette
Fraser
Thompson
Peace
Athabasca
Churchill
Nelson
Saskatchewan
Red Deer
Milk
Missouri
Little Rock
Ft. Smith
Oklahoma City
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Wichita
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Sioux Falls
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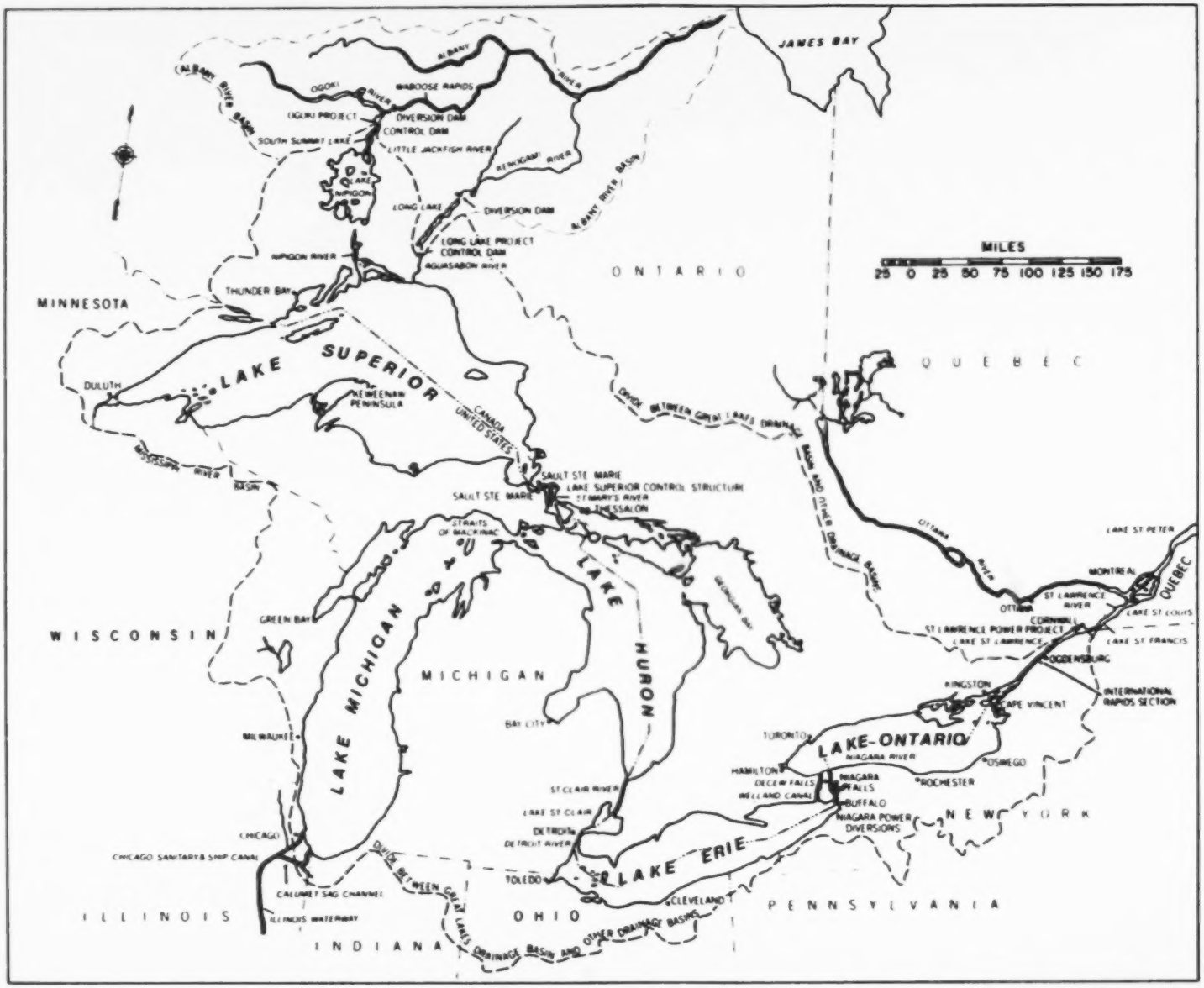
St. Cloud
Duluth
Superior
Fargo
Grand Forks
Bismarck
Minot
Pierre
Rapid City
Aberdeen
Cheyenne
Laramie
Casper
Rock Springs
Denver
Boulder
Pueblo
Trinidad
Wheeler Pk.
Gallup
Grand Junction
Salt Lake City
Great Salt Lake
Ogden
Provo
Cedar City
Zion Canyon
Pocatello
Idaho Falls
Boise
Elko
Reno
Lake Tahoe
Carson City
Las Vegas
Death Valley
Mt. Whitney
Bishop
Eureka
Klamath Falls
Medford
Burns
Baker
Pendleton
Walla Walla
Spokane
Coeur d'Alene
Kellogg
Missoula
Butte
Helena
Great Falls
Havre
Miles City
Billings
Yellowstone
Sheridan
Rapid City
Pierre
Aberdeen
Sioux Falls
Sioux City
Omaha
Lincoln
Des Moines
Kansas City
Topeka
Wichita
Oklahoma City
Tulsa
Lawton
Amarillo
Lubbock
Abilene
Fort Worth
Dallas
Waco
Austin
Del Rio
Laredo
Houston
Galveston
Corpus Christi
Brownsville
Matamoros
Tampico
Veracruz
Oaxaca
Acapulco
Monterrey
Nuevo Laredo
Torreon
Durango
Mazatlan
Guadalajara
San Luis Potosi
Leon
Chihuahua
Ciudad Juarez
El Paso
Carlsbad
Roswell
Guaymas
Hermosillo
Nogales
Tucson
Yuma
Phoenix
Mexicali
Tijuana
San Diego
Los Angeles
Long Beach
Santa Barbara
Bakersfield
Fresno
San Francisco
Sacramento
Reno
Lake Tahoe
Carson City
Las Vegas
Death Valley
Mt. Whitney
Grand Canyon
Flagstaff
Albuquerque
Gallup
Santa Fe

GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN



Source: International Joint Commission. Canada and United States: November 1983. Limited Regulation of Lake Erie. P 5.

CANADA COUNTRY NOTES
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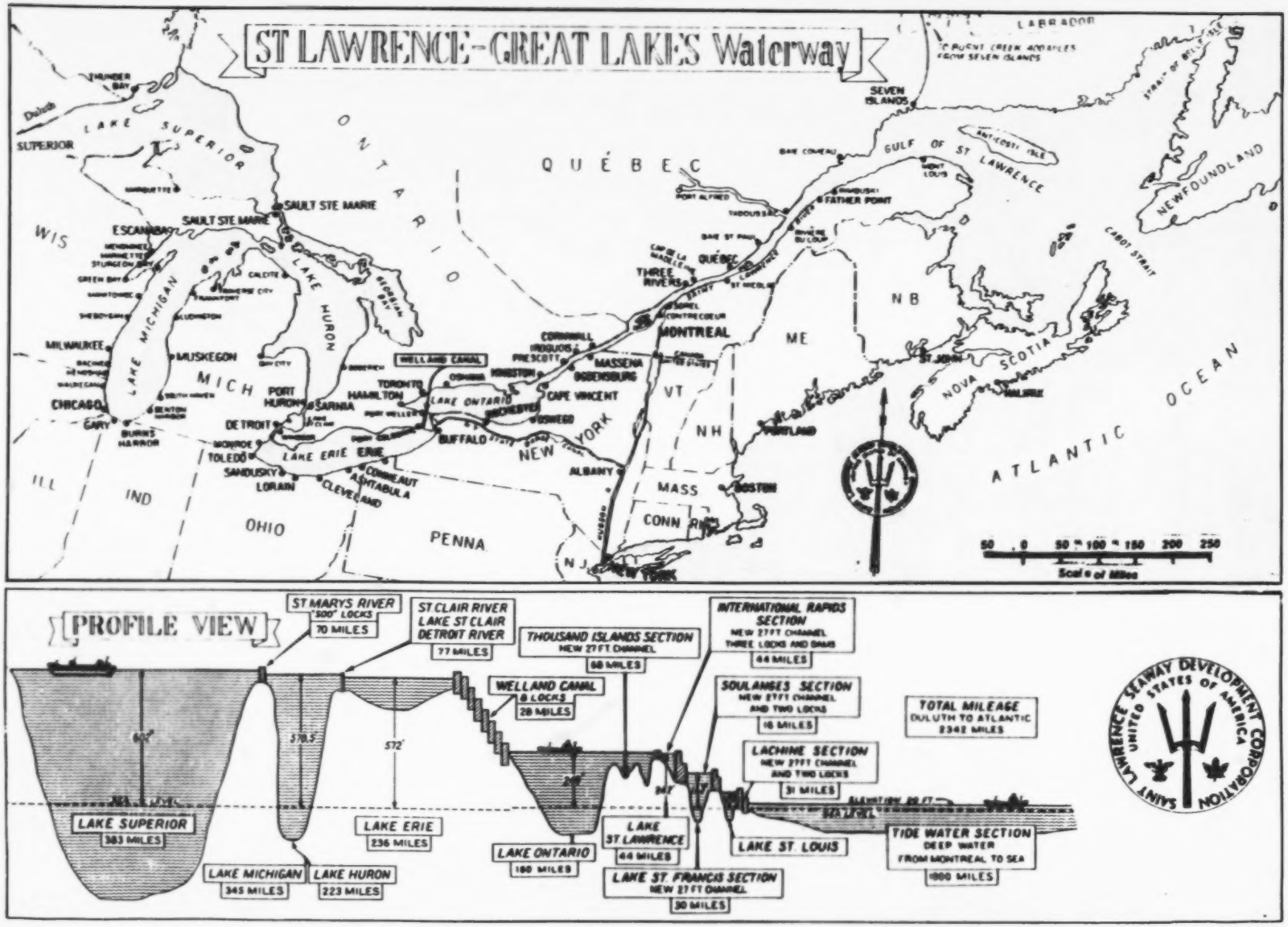
ST. LAWRENCE--GREAT LAKES WATERWAY



Source: Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. 1986. Reprinted from World Eagle, November 1986. P.19.

90°W
50°N
YUKON
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BAFFIN ISLAND
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
HUDSON BAY
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
LABRADOR
NEWFOUNDLAND
GREAT LAKES
approximate scale of miles
0
300 km
300 mi
and approximate locations of parallels & meridians

90°W
50°N
approximate scale of miles
0
300 km
300 mi
and approximate locations of parallels & meridians

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE DISCUSSES U.S.-CANADA RELATIONS

The following text is reprinted in full from the Department of State's GIST (June 1989) which the Department describes as "A quick reference aid on U.S. foreign relations, not a comprehensive policy statement."

Background: The US relationship with Canada is productive, complex, and intense--more so than with any other country. We each play a distinct but compatible role in world affairs, and our security interests are inextricable. We are each other's most important economic partner. With two countries as interdependent as ours, occasional differences naturally arise, but both Prime Minister Mulroney and President Bush have placed a high priority on maintaining the good relations that now exist.

Summits and other bilateral meetings: In February 1989, President Bush made his first foreign trip as president to Ottawa to meet with Prime Minister Mulroney. At the same time, Secretary Baker met with Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark. The President also met on May 4, 1989, with Prime Minister Mulroney when he was on a private visit to Washington. Secretary Baker and other Cabinet officers meet frequently with their Canadian counterparts to discuss issues of bilateral, regional, and global concern.

Global interests: Canada and the US are founding members of the UN and NATO. Both are active in international affairs and consult extensively on development assistance, arms control efforts, counterterrorism concerns, and peacekeeping issues.

Security relations: In addition to being NATO allies, the US and Canada maintain the joint North American Aerospace Defense (NORAD) Command. A unique arrangement to develop and procure defense goods also exists. Our security relationship is coordinated by the Permanent Joint Board on Defense, established in 1940.

Economic and trade relations: Canada is our largest trading partner. US merchandise exports to Canada amount to more than twice our exports to Japan, our next largest customer. The value of US-Canadian merchandise trade has quadrupled from $39 billion in 1974 to more than $154 billion in 1988. The US provides some 69% of Canada's imports and takes 74% of its exports. The 1965 bilateral Automotive Agreement provides duty-free treatment for most automotive products, which constituted about one-third ($51.5 billion) of 1988's total US-Canadian trade. Other major Canadian exports include energy and forest products. Principal US exports to Canada are manufactured goods, such as electronics, plastics, and steel.

Canada also is our largest investment partner. In 1988, US direct investment in Canada totaled about $66 billion, 20% of all US direct investment abroad. Canada's direct investment in the US in the same year was valued at more than $35 billion.

The US-Canada trading relationship has been further enhanced by the bilateral Free Trade Agreement (FTA) that went into effect on January 1, 1989. Over a 10-year period, the FTA will remove all tariffs and virtually all import and export restrictions; resolve many longstanding bilateral irritants; and liberalize rules in several areas including agriculture, services, energy, financial services, investment, and government procurement.

Energy: Canada is by far our largest supplier of imported energy -- oil, uranium, natural gas, and electricity -- and this relationship will be made secure under the FTA. During 1988 Canada also was the largest market for US coal exports. The total value of two-way energy trade has grown to about $11 billion a year.

Environment: Environmental cooperation dates from the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 that set up the US-Canada International Joint Commission. Composed of three US and three Canadian members, the commission has played a unique role in resolving boundary water and environment

continued

questions affecting the two countries. It has contributed to one of our more recent environmental success stories, the joint cleanup of the Great Lakes following a US-Canada agreement in 1972. In 1987, the US and Canada expanded the agreement to address additional issues such as airborne toxic substances.

An important bilateral issue is acid rain, a form of transboundary air pollution that Canadians fear threatens their forests and freshwater streams. They have proposed that both countries act to reduce the emissions believed responsible. Canada has started a program to reduce its sulfur dioxide emissions 50% by 1994. The US has reduced emissions under current laws, while devoting large sums to intensive research and pilot clean-coal-demonstration projects, as part of a multi-year, $5-billion joint Federal-private industry program. Part of a 1986 joint report by US and Canadian special envoys, that program and other recommendations for research and consultations are now being implemented by both governments. On June 12, President Bush announced a new clean air legislative proposal to reduce sulphur dioxide emissions by 5 million tons by 1995 and by a total of 10 million tons by the year 2000 -- a 50% reduction. Nitrogen oxide, a second leading cause of acid rain, will be reduced by 2 million tons by 2000. Assuming a favorable congressional response, this proposal should provide the basis for discussion of an accord to resolve this issue.

The US and Canada have cooperated closely in addressing global climate change issues, including climate warming and protection of the ozone layer. The two countries also share a common interest in ensuring that oil and gas development in the Beaufort Sea region does not have an adverse impact on the environment.

Maritime boundary disputes: With the [signing] of the Arctic Cooperation Agreement in January 1988, the US and Canada arrived at a practical solution to their dispute concerning the waters off the Canadian Arctic Islands. Canada claims these waters are internal, a claim the US does not recognize. The agreement permits the US and Canada to increase their cooperation in the Arctic without prejudicing the legal position of either country. Four disputes remain at issue between the US and Canada. These involve waters in the Dixon Entrance off the Alaska panhandle, waters in the Beaufort Sea off the north coast of Alaska, waters in the Strait of Juan de Fuca off Washington State, and conflicting sovereignty claims to Machias Seal Island and North Rock in the Gulf of Maine. ◆

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